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State Library

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION

In the Railroad Commission Case of Caldwell and Pearson vs. the Two Wilsons.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL'S ACTION SUSTAINED.

Last week THE CAUCASIAN announced the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Railroad Commission case. The Court decides that there was no error, and dismisses the contempt proceedings of the Wilsons against the new Commissioners. The decision is as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 558.—OCTOBER TERM, 1897.

James W. Wilson Plaintiff in Error, vs. The State of North Carolina on the relation of L. C. Caldwell } In error to the Supreme Court of the State of North Carolina.

[March 21, 1898.]

Two motions were made in this case. The defendant in error made a motion to dismiss the writ on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The plaintiff in error obtained from this court a rule against the relator Caldwell to show cause why he should not be punished as for a contempt in proceeding upon the judgment of the State court after a writ of error from this court had been allowed and a supersedeas bond duly filed. The two motions were heard together. The following were the facts presented upon the motion to dismiss:

[Here is set out a historical review of the case commencing with the first action of Governor Russell toward suspending the Wilson's down to and including the final decision of the State Supreme Court.]

Mr. Justice PECKHAM, after stating the facts, delivered the opinion of the Court.

A consideration of the facts convinces us that the motion to dismiss this writ of error for lack of jurisdiction ought to be granted.

Under the statute of 1891, creating the railroad commission and providing for the appointment, suspension and removal of the officers of such commission, the act of the Governor in suspending the plaintiff in error was not a finality. Before there could be any removal, the fact of suspension was to be reported to the next legislature by the Governor, and unless that body removed the officer the effect was to reinstate him in office, and he then became entitled to the salary during the time of his suspension.

In speaking of the statute and the purpose of this particular provision the Supreme Court of the State said: "The duty of suspension was imposed upon the Governor from the highest motives of public policy to prevent the danger to the public interests which might arise from leaving such great powers and responsibilities in the hands of men legally disqualified. To leave them in full charge of their office until the next biennial session of the legislature, or pending litigation which might be continued for years, would destroy the very object of the law. As the Governor was, therefore, by the very letter and spirit of the law, required to act and act promptly, necessarily upon his own findings of fact, we are compelled to hold that such official action was, under the circumstances, due process of law. Even if it were proper, the Governor would have no power to direct an issue like a chancellor."

The highest court of the State has held that this statute was not a violation of the constitution of the State; that the hearing before the Governor was sufficient; that the office was substantially an administrative one, although the commission was designated, by a statute subsequent to that which created it, a court of record; that the officer taking office under the statute was bound to take it on the terms provided for therein; that he was lawfully suspended from office; and that he was not entitled to a trial by jury upon the hearing of this case in the trial court. As a result the court held that the defendant had not been deprived of his property without due process of law, nor had he been denied the equal protection of the laws.

The controversy relates exclusively to the title to a State office created by a statute of the State, and to the rights of one who was elected to the office so created. Those rights are to be measured by the statute and by the constitution of the State, excepting in so far as they may be protected by any provision of the Federal Constitution.

Authorities are not required to support the proposition that in the consideration of the constitution or laws of a State this court follows the construction given to those instruments by the highest court of the State. The exceptions to this rule do not embrace the case now before us. We are, therefore, concluded by the decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina as to the proper construction of the statute itself, and that as constructed it does not violate the constitution of the State.

The only question for us to review is whether the State, through the action of its governor and judiciary, has deprived the plaintiff in error of his property without due process of law, or denied to him the equal protection of the laws.

We are of opinion the plaintiff in error was not deprived of any right guaranteed to him by the Federal Constitution, by reason of the proceedings before the governor under the statute above mentioned, and resulting in his suspension from office.

The procedure was in accordance with the constitution and laws of the State. It was taken under a valid statute creating a State office in a constitutional manner, as the State court has held. What kind and how much of a hearing the officer should have before suspension by the governor was a matter for the State legislature to determine, having regard to the constitution of the State. The procedure provided by a valid State law for the purpose of changing the incumbent of a State office will not in general involve any question for review by this court. A law of that kind does but provide for the carrying out and enforcement of the policy of a State with reference to its political and internal administration, and a decision of the State court in regard to its construction and validity will generally be conclusive here. The facts would have to be most rare and exceptional which would give rise in a case of this nature to a Federal question.

Upon this subject it was said, in the case of *Allen* v. *Georgia*, (166 U. S. 138,) as follows: "To justify any interference upon our part it is necessary to show that the course pursued has deprived, or will deprive, the plaintiff in error of his life, liberty or property without due process of law. Without attempting to define exactly in what due process of law consists, it is sufficient to say that, if the Supreme Court of a State had acted in consonance with the constitutional laws of a State and its own procedure, it could only be in very exceptional circumstances that this court would feel justified in saying that there had been a failure of due legal process. We might ourselves have pursued a different course in this case, but this is not the test. The plaintiff in error must have been deprived of one of those fundamental rights, the observance of which is indispensable to the liberty of the citizen, to justify our interference."

This statement is quoted with approval in *Hovey* v. *Elliott*, (167 U. S. 409, at 443.)

No such fundamental rights were involved in the proceedings before the Governor. In its internal administration the State (so far as concerns the Federal Government) has entire freedom of choice as to the creation of an office for purely State purposes, and of the terms upon which it shall be held by the person filling the office. And in such matters the decision of the State court, that the procedure by which an officer has been suspended or removed from office was regular and was under a constitutional and valid statute, must generally be conclusive in this court.

In *Kennard* v. *Louisiana*, (92 U. S. 480,) the proceeding under which the title to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State was tried, was held not to violate the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The court said the officer had an opportunity to be heard before he was condemned. There was no intimation in that case that a hearing such as we had here would be sufficient or that the officer would be entitled to be "confronted with his accusers and to cross-examine the witnesses," and to have a jury trial. In *Foster* v. *Kansas*, (112 U. S. 201,) the *Kennard case* was approved. Neither case gives any support to the claim that such a hearing as was given in this case would be insufficient under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Nothing in that amendment was intended to secure a jury trial in a case of this nature.

The demand made by the plaintiff in error for such a trial in the court below must have been made for the purpose of submitting to the jury the question of the truth of the allegations set up in the answer regarding the proceedings before the Governor, and to claim that if the jury found them to be true, he was not legally suspended. But the motion for judgment on the pleadings was equivalent to a demurrer to the answer for insufficiency, and was, therefore, an admission of all the facts well pleaded. The question then became one of law for the court to decide, and in granting the motion the court did decide that no defense was set forth in the answer. In a case like this, such a decision of the State court is conclusive. The mere refusal of a jury trial, in and of itself and separated from all other matters, raises no Federal question. (*Walker* v. *Sauvinet*, 92 U. S. 90).

In the proceeding for trying the title to office in the case of *Kennard* v. *Louisiana*, (92 U. S. *supra*), the statute provided for a hearing without a jury, and this court held it was not objectionable for that reason.

Upon the case made by the plaintiff in error, the Federal question which he attempts to raise is so unfounded in substance that we are justified in saying that it does not really exist; that there is no fair color for claiming that his rights under the Federal Constitution have been violated, either by depriving him of his property without due process of law or by denying him the equal protection of the laws.

In *Hamblin* v. *Western Land Company* (147 U. S. 531), it was stated that "a real, and not a ficticiou, Federal question is essential to the jurisdiction of this court over the judgments of State courts. (*Millingar* v. *Hartupee*, 6 Wall. 258; *New Orleans* v. *New Orleans Water Works Co.*, 142 U. S. 79, 87). In the latter case it was said that 'the bare averment of a Federal question is not in all cases sufficient. It must not be wholly without foundation. There must be at least color of ground for such averment, otherwise a Federal question might be set set up in almost any case, and the jurisdiction of this court invoked simply for the purposes of delay.'"

We think this case falls within the principle thus stated. Although an office has been held in North Carolina to be generally and in a certain restricted sense the property of the incumbent, yet in this case the Supreme Court held that the incumbent, in taking the office, holds it subject to the act creating it, which binds him by all its provisions, all of which were held to be valid. We should be very reluctant to decide that we had jurisdiction in such a case, and thus in an action of this nature to supervise and review the political adminstration of a State government by its own officials and through its own courts. The jurisdiction of this court would only exist in case there had been, by reason of the statute and the proceedings under it, such a plain and substantial departure from the fundamental principles upon which our government is based that it could with truth and propriety be said that if the judgement were suffered to remain, the party aggrieved would be deprived of his life, liberty or property in violation of the provision of the Federal Constitution.

We are of opinion that the facts herein present no such case, and that the jurisdiction of this court does not extend to the case as made in the record now before us.

For these reasons the motion of the defendant in error to dismiss this writ should be granted, and the writ is accordingly *Dismissed.*

The court in a brief supplementary decision decided that Pearson and Caldwell were not guilty of contempt in taking possession of the Railrod Commission office. The decision closes as follows:

"We see no evidence of any intentional contempt on the part of relator, and our conclusion is that the rule must be *Discharged.*

In No. 559 (*S. Otho Wilson, Plaintiff in Error*, v. *The State of North Carolina* &c.) the same questions are involved and the same orders are made.'

RISING RIVERS

In Ohio and Indiana Caused Great Destruction to Property and Many Homeless.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 23.—There is an unprecedented rise in the Ohio river, which has sent thousands of families in this city and vicinity out of their homes and caused great damage to the factories and other property. Railroads running out of the city are under water, and street traffic is suspended. This evening the water is rising at the rate of four inches an hour.

CINCINNATTI, Ohio, March 23.—The Ohio river and its tributaries have risen to danger point here, and from places on the banks come reports of great damage and death.

Railroads have been the greatest sufferers, traffic being partly suspended.

Three thousand are homeless at Zanesville and many are missing and believed to have been drowned. A number have been drowned at other towns, also, it has been ascertained.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 23.—The Scioto river, has overflowed the banks breaking through the big levees erected for the protection of the western part of the city, inundated that part of the town and already caused an estimated loss of $1.000,000.

Five hundred families here are made homeless and destitute. Only three lives are so far reported lost, though it is feared that when the worst is known more will be added.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 23.—The three great rivers Monongahela, Allegahany, and Ohio, are now in a flooded condition and there is every indication that the loss to coal operators, manufacturers and property holders in general, will eclipse that of the freshet of 1894

Already the river coal interests have suffered losses aggregating $750,000 while the manufacturing interests are so severely crippled that great loss and inconvenience must follow.

Reports received from the towns on each side of the three great valleys show great damage to property on the lowlands, and with the water still risings, grave fears are entertained ot even heavier losses.

Outlook for a Great Flood in the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 26.—To-night the outlook for a great flood in the Ohio River is, almost disheartening. The total absence of definite news of the terrible extent of cloudbursts in the interior of Ohio and Indiana demoralized all forecasts. River men, who habitually under-estimate great floods, set the maximum of the present one at fifty-one feet. None were more surprised than they when the river, at noon to-day, passed the fifty-five-foot mark here, ten feet above the danger line, and rising rapidly. What with the appearance of light rain this afternoon transformed to-night into a heavy rain, they are filled with apprehension of a flood-record above the disastrous one of 1884. All depend upon the extent and severity of this rainstorm now coming from the southwest. The river is rising at the rate of a foot every ten hours.

Many towns in Ohio and Indiana report conditions worse than those of 1884.

SOUND MONEY LEAGUE.

Secretary E. V. Smalley Declares in His Report the Opinion That the Silver Movement Will Not Be Able to Hold Together at Another National Election the Great Vote That it Cast for Bryan in the Election of 1896.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The first annual meeting of the Vice President National Sound Money League, founded a year ago to uphold the gold standard, was held to-day at the headquarters, in the Monadnock Building. The purpose of the meeting was the election of the Executive Committee, and officers, as well as a general interchange of opinions on campaign work during the current year.

Ex-Secretary J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, presided, with E. V. Smalley as Secretary. Mr. Morton was elected President.

E. V. Smalley, General Secretary, read his annual report, in which he reviewed the work of the League in combating the free silver movement and disseminating information on the currency and public finances. The report mentioned the publications of the League, and referring to the currency reform movement, said:

"Reports from all parts of the country are encouraging. They show that while the silver movement is still active, it will not be able to hold together at another national election the great vote that it cast at the election of 1896. In the opinion of your Secretary, the work of the League should be continued without relaxation, and should be pushed with increased activity and kept upon a non-partisan basis, as heretofore."

The adoption of the General Secretary's report was followed by a discussion as to the best means of diffusing information on the currency question.

President McKinley Invited to Charlotte.

Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, on behalf of the people of his State, has invited President McKinley to attend the celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence at Charlotte, N. C., May 20th. This is to be a great occasion in North Carolina. The people of that State claim that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, made May 20, 1776, was the model for the 4th of July Declaration. A monument to the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration is to be unveiled. President McKinley has promised to give the invitation consideration, with the hope that he may be able to attend.

P. S.—President McKinley has notified Senator Pritchard that he will be unable to attend.

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

Epitome of the Telegraph News of the World and Terse

TICKS FROM THE WIRES.

An Interesting Collection of Items in a Condensed and Comprehensive Form and Matters of General Interest to our Readers.

Small-pox is still spreading in East Tennessee. Five new cases have developed at Knoxville and there are many in the smaller towns.

Twenty-Odd Lives Lost.

A wrecking train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Columbus, Ind., went through a bridge last week with thirty men aboard. About a half-dozen were rescued. The rest were drowned.

Watson Declines.

Hon. Thomas E. Watson, who was nominated for Governor by the Populists, is out in an open letter declining to accept the honor. After saying that he could not be elected, no matter how the ballots went, he announced that he is out of politics for good.

Strung up for an Infamous Crime.

MOUTRIE, Ga., March 23.—James Allen, a negro, was taken from the Sheriff here this afternoon by a mob and his body riddled with bullets and sunk in Okapilo creek, in the dense swamps. The negro had attempted to assault the wife of Professor Ingalls. She successfully resisted him and fired six shots at him. When captured he admitted the crime.

Bank Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The Peoples' Bank closed to-day. Clay Kemble, assistant cashier of the Guarantors Company, was appointed receiver. This is believed to be a connection between the failure of the Guarantors Company and the People's Bank, but nothing can be confirmed. Cashier Hopkins, who died yesterday is believed to-day to have suicided. He ran the bank.

Train Robbers' Big Haul.

One of the most expert cases of robbery in California occurred last week on the Southern Pacific Railroad near Goshen, in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley. Two men stopped the northbound Los Angeles express, blew up the express safe, and obtained $30,000 in treasure as well as considerable money from the registered mail. Having secured the cash and taken the registersd mail the robbers made off for the mountains.

Wreck of the Maine to be Blown Up.

The Navy Department has arranged for the practical withdrawal of all its naval officers from Havana, and the abandonment of the wreck of the ill-fated battleship Maine. It is more than likely that the Navy Department will arrange for its complete destruction by the use of dynamite or torpedoes. In its present condition it is a dangerous obstruction to navigation, and it is not believed any opposition will be offered to its removal.

Miners From Dawson.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 26.—The steamer Pakshan, which has arrived from Skaguay, Alaska, had among her passengers four men direct from Dawson City. They report a stampede for the American side below American Creek. This section, they claim, will beat the Klondyke. It is stated that at a very conservative estimate at least twenty tons of gold will be brought out in June, when navigation opens.

MUNICIPAL SCANDAL.

Philadelphia Councilmen Confess to Accepting Bribes.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—What promises to develop into the ugliest political scandal ever inflicted upon this city was revealed in court here to-day, when one member of the council confessed the acceptance of a bribe; another was accused of a like offence, and two others were charged with offering bribes.

The whole affair grows out of the ordinance offered in the council to lease the city water-works to the Schuylkill Valley Water Company, alleged attempt by Nelson G. Green, of New York, representing the company, to obtain a favorable report from the water company by the payment of between $15,000 and $25,000.

FUSION COMPLETE IN OREGON.

Populist Are Given Head of the Ticket and Nominate W. E. King.

PORTLAND, Ore., Mar. 26.—The joint conference committees appointed yesterday by the Democrats, Populists, and silver Republican conventions on the distribution of State officers, reported today. The Populist, are given the Governor, Attorney General, State Printer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Democrats get the State Treasurer, Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Congressman from the First district, while the silver Republicans get the Congressman from the Second district and the Secretary of the State.

W. E. King, of Baker County, was named for Governor on the fifth ballot by the Populists' convention. King is at present State Senator from Baker County.

Ho For the Klondike.

Parties expecting to go to Klondike will find it to their interest to communicate with the undersigned, rates to Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea, or Skaguay and Sitka furnished on application, also sailing days of Steamer Lines from San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. We can furnish you with through tickets to Alaska points.

I. E. REHLANDER,
Trav'ng Pass. Agt.
103. Red House, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

FIGHTING POPULISTS.

The Peoples' Party Congressmen are Battling Nobly for the Masses.

THE POSTAL ROBBERY.

Shown up in the House—The Cost of Mail Cars—The Loss to the Government in Twenty Years, $60,000,000.—Resolution to Amend Constitution to Permit for an Income Tax—Other Interesting Matter.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1898.—California has in its Congressional delegation two staunch, true and active Populists who are making a good record in the House. Hon. C. A. Barlow, of that State, has introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States in order to permit the levying of an income tax.

The amendmet is as follows:

Add at the close of the first clause of section 8, article 1, after the words "United States," the following:

"But nothing in this clause, or in this Constitution, shall be so construed or interpreted as to destroy or bridge in any way the right of Congress, whenever in its discretion it may be deemed necessary for the public good, to levy a tax on incomes in excess of $2,000 per annum, and Congress is expressly empowered to levy such a tax, fixing either a common rate for all or a graded scale, according to the amount of income, as in its discretion may seem best for the welfare of the nation."

Hon. C. H. Castle, (Pop. Cal.,) is a good, safe debater, well informed, accurate and aggressive as shown by his speech on the post office appropriation bill. Mr. Castle took strong ground against the payment by the government of the present excessive and exorbitant rates to the railroads for conveying the mails. He showed by figures, that could not be disputed, that the present rates are entirely too high, and should be greatly reduced.

Hon. J. E. Kelly, (Pop. S. D.) in his speech on the Postoffice appropriation bill, submitted some facts to the House, showing that the government is robbed by the enormously high rate paid to railroads for transporting the mails. The following extract from Mr. Kelly's speech contains some valuable information that the people should know:

"Now, in all reason, if railway companies can haul first-class freight, such as is usually contained in express packages, at less than one-half cent per pound for individuals or for other corporations, why should the government pay 5 cents per pound for a similar service? The true answer is given by Governor Larabee. The corporations have exercised their powers over the House, or at least over the prevailing party in the House, and the gigantic steal is accordingly continued. But even with this disgraceful deal the transaction is not closed. Not only does the government pay the enormous sum of over $28,000,000 for the transportation of the mails, but in addition to this a rental is given for the use of mail cars of $4,000,000 annually. There are but 644 mail cars in the service, counting old cars, reserves, and all; allowing that rental should be paid for all of them, $4,000,000 gives an annual rental for each car of over $6,100, while the total value of such cars, according to the highest estimates, is but $4,000 each.

"Admitting that it costs $400 annually to heat and clean such cars, and I do not think it could possibly cost over half that sum, we still have a net annual rental of $5,710 for each car, while the government could build its own cars at any time for $4,000 each. From this it is readily seen that had the government built its own cars it would have saved a vast amount of money during the past twenty years. I am reliably informed that the average life of postal cars is twenty years. So had the government built its own cars twenty years ago, it would have saved at this time $100,000 on each car, allowing $14,000 for building and repairs of each car, or a total on all postal cars, allowing 600 as the average in use, of $60,000,000. Is it any wonder that the Goulds and Vanderbilts are rich?"

Hon. E. R. Ridgely (Pop. Kan.) made a very interesting speech, full of facts and sound argument against the high rate paid for carrying the mails. He contended that, as the people are now compelled, under the existing gold standard, to work for 40 or 50 per cent less than twenty years ago, they should not be compelled to pay the same rate to the railroads that was paid twenty years ago. In view of the fact that prices generally are about one-half for farm products. Mr. Ridgely rightly contended that conditions should be equalized by requiring the railroads to receive a less price than was paid twenty years ago.

Hon. W. D. Vincent, (Pop. Kan.) in his able speech against the Bankruptcy Bill, that recently passed the House, and is now pending in the South, gave a correct presentation of the results that will follow the enactment of that measure into law with the involuntary feature as it passed the House. He maintained, with force and effectiveness, that the involuntary feature of the measure would only strengthen the money power and build up trusts and syndicates.

A brief extract from Mr. Vincent's speech shows that he has a correct apprehension of the iniquity of the measure, in fostering trusts. He says:

"New trusts are being organized every day and it is only a question of time, if things go on as they have been going, when every business and industry in this country will be controlled by one vast trust. No effort is being made by those who are sent here to represent the people to throttle these great combinations. We sit here meekly as if it were no concern of ours or of our constituents. Gradually the few are absorbing all the wealth, and by our actions we practically say that a man is entitled to all he can get possession of without getting into the penitentiary."

Congressman Shuford (Pop. N. C.) speaking to your correspondent concerning the present conditions brought about by the power of corporations exerted to secure legislation in their favor says:

"Very recent events here have thoroughly demonstrated the wisdom of what I have always believed and advocated, that the only hope of securing relief for the oppressed millions in our country is to effect a corporation of those citizens who agree on the paramount questions of the day. If such action fails it will be brought about by corporation organs and attorneys seeking to create discord and division among those who have a common interest. This dangerous and pernicious influence, both in and around our legislative halls, is the power that gives legislative privileges to the detriment of the masses, and unless there is a great and general awakening of the people to the imperative necessity of united action against this influence, there will be no possibility of success. These forces that now dominate must be driven from our legislative halls."

Hon. Jerry Simpson, (Pop. Kan.) who, from his first entrance into Congress, some years ago, achieved a national reputation for his ability as a debater, has just returned from Kansas. In conversation with your correspondent he gave a very gratifying report of the present political situation in his State from the Populist standpoint. He says the party is gaining recruits from the silver Republicans, and that there is perfect harmony among the other forces.

In Oregon the Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans have adopted the same platform and will make a co-operative fight this year, and Mr. Simpson says that similar action of the reform forces will be taken in his State.

NEWS NOTES.

Col. John Nichols, C. T. Bailey, and Col. Shaffer of Raleigh; Mr. Holton, of High Point, and State Senator Jesse A. Ashburn were in the city last week.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have reported favorably amendment to erect Federal prison at some elegible point in North Carolina.

STATE NEWS.

Mrs. McLees, of New York, has again contributed a check of $500 to the Barium Springs Orphanage. This makes $1,600 that this lady has contributed to erect this institution.

It is expected to complete the branch of the Southern Railway system between Mocksville and Mooresville by May 15. One contract, that of L. H. Vaughn & Co., has been completed.

At Mooresville Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock quite a little cyclone swept over the town, doing considerable damage. The Methodist school house was lifted from its pillars and set on the ground. The house was full of school children, and a few of them were slightly injured. The colored school house was blown down and badly damaged.

A meeting of the building committee of the Oxford Orphanage was held at Durham last week to make arrangements for the early construction of a dormatory building for the girls of the orphanage. The committee will decide upon the plans of the building and complete arrangements for its immediate construction. As will be remembered, Mr. B. N. Duke very generously donated $5,000 to be devoted to the construction of the building, with the condition that a similar and like amount should be raised for the building. There is no doubt that Mr. Duke's donation will be duplicated and the building assured.

Death of Senator McCarthy.

A telegram was received here Friday announcing the death of Senator W. T. McCarthy which occurred at the home of his father in Newbern at 9 o'clock Friday morning. Senator McCarthy served in the last Legislature as the Republican Senator from that district. He was unmarried and about 27 years of age. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church. The cause of his death was consumption. Mr. McCarthy was very popular in Raleigh. He had a generous warm disposition and made many friends.

Train Robbers Caught.

For some time the Atlantic Coast Line authorities have been troubled about freight trains on the main line of the Wilmington and Weldon road being robbed, says the Greenville Reflector. A detective was put at work on the matter and the result was that an organized band of robbers was discovered and several of them captured. They were given a preliminary hearing at Whitakers and while the trial was in progress one of them escaped. Four others were bound over to court and have been placed in jail at Tarboro.

A Serious Fire.

The prosperous little town of Elkin experienced a $20,000 fire last week. The fire originated in the postoffice which was consumed. The flames then spread to adjoining buildings but by heroic efforts were subdued. The cotton warehouse of the Elkin Manufacturing Company came near burning several times, as did several other buildings in the same section. It looked for awhile the entire town was doomed. It is the generaly belief that the fire was the work of an incendary.

Died at the Depot.

Tuesday morning just before the west-bound train reached the depot here Horace Davis died on the depot platform. He had been insane for about six months, and his two brothers had brought him here from his home near Huntsville, Yadkin county, with the intention of taking him to Morganton. They were carrying him from the wagon to the depot platform when they discovered that he was dying. They laid him down on the platform and he soon after expired. He was 55 or 56 years old and was raised near Huntsville.—Statesville Mascot.

List of Storekeepers and Gaugers Appointed.

The following appointments of storekeepers and guagers for the Fifth District of North Carolina were announced last week:

William D. Jones, Jas. W. Anderson, William B. Getty, Horace W. McAlister, Jas. W. Peiham, Hunter Arnold, David V. Nichols, Thos. W. Lambeth, Miles Parker, William E. Lawrence, George T. Smith, Robert H. Brisker, Elisha D. Standford, Leonidas O. Mack, Peter M. Rhine, William J. McDaniel, T. Hamilton Slagle, Joseph G. Walser, Daniel G. Wagoner, Samuel L. King, William D. Walker, Elihu P. Mendenhall, Edward O. Masten, Wylie P. Jones, Sidney T. Shore, Chas. H. Tulburt, Franklin B. Benbow, Edmund T. Wakefield, Samuel H. Hudgins, Thomas N. Henry, Albert S. Brown, James T. Britt, William R. Hudro.

SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS.

We heartily recommend Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 22½ South Broad St. Atlanta, Ga., as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases of men and women. They cure where others fail. Our readers if in need of medical help should certainly write these eminent doctors and you will receive a free and expert opinion of your case by return mail without cost; this certainly is the right way to do business. They guarantee their cures. Write them to-day.

THE "MAINE" REPORT SUBMITTED

To Congress With the President's Message---A Brief Summary of the Findings.

AN EXTERNAL EXPLOSION

But the Court Does Not Fix the Responsibility—A Floating Submarine Mine the Agency Employed—Then an Internal Explosion Occurred.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana harbor our consular representative pointed out the advantages to flow from the visit of national ships to the Cuban waters, in accustoming the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good will and of our ships in the fulfillment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no immediate need therefore might exist.

Accordingly, on the 24th of January last, after conference with the Spanish Minister, in which renewal of visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the peninsular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports and that in that view the Maine would forthwith call at the port of Havana.

This announcement was received by the Spanish government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine and with notification of intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States. Meanwhile the Maine entered the port of Havana on the 25th of January, her arrival being marked with no special incident besides the exchange of customary salutes and ceremonial visits.

The Maine continued in the harbor of Havana during the three weeks following her arrival. No appreciable excitement attended her stay; on the contrary, a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long interrupted friendly intercourse. So noticeable was this immediate effect of her visit that the Consular General strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters should be kept up by retaining the Maine at Havana, or, in the event of her recall, by sending another vessel there to take her place.

The Blowing up of the Maine.

At forty minutes past nine in the evening of the 15th of February the Maine was destroyed by an explosion by which the entire forward part of the ship was utterly wrecked. In this catastrophe two officers and two hundred and sixty-four of her crew perished, those who were not killed outright by her explosion being penned between decks by the tangle of wreckage and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull.

Prompt assistance was renderded by the neighboring vessels anchored in the harbor, aid being especially given by the boats and Spanish cruiser Alphonso XII., and the Ward Line steamer City of Washington which lay not far distant. The wounded were generously cared for by the authorities of Havana, the hospitals being freely opened to them, while the earliest recovered bodies of the dead were interred by the municipality in a public cemetery in the city. Tributes of grief and sympathy were offered from all official quarters of the island.

The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force, and for a brief time an intense excitement prevailed which, in a community less just and self controlled than ours, might have led to hasty acts of blind resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave way to the calmer processes of reason and to the resolve to investigate the facts and await material proof before forming a judgment as to the cause, the responsibility and if the facts warranted, the remedy due. This course necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the Executive, for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could it determine the nature and measure of its full duty in the matter.

Court of Inquiry Formed.

The usual procedure was followed as in all cases of casualty or disaster to national vessels of any maritime State. A Naval Court of Inquiry was at once organized, composed of officers well qualified by rank and practical experience to discharge the enormous duty imposed upon them. Aided by a strong force of wreckers and divers, the court proceeded to make a thorough investigation on the spot, employing every available means for the impartial and exact determination of the causes of the explosion. Its operations have been conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment, and while independently pursued, no source of information was neglected, and the fullest opportunity was allowed for a simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

The finding of the Court of Inquiry was reached after twenty-three days of continuous labor, on the 21st of March instant, and having been appoved on the 22nd by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval force of the North Atlantic Station, was transmitted to the Executive.

It is herewith laid before the Congress, together with the voluminous testimony taken before the court.

Finding of Court in Brief.

Its purport is, in brief, as follows:

When the Maine arrived at Havana, she was conducted by the regular government pilot to buoy No. 4, to which she was moored in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

The State of discipline on board and the condition of her magazines, boilers, coal bunkers and storage compartments are passed in review, with the conclusion that excellent order prevailed, and that no indication of any cause for an external explosion existed in any quarter.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of February 15, everything had been reported secure and all was quiet.

At forty minutes past 9 o'clock the vessel was suddenly destroyed.

There were two distinct explosions, with a brief interval between them. The first lifted the forward part of the ship very perceptibly; the second, which was more open, prolonged, and of greater volume, is attributed by the court to the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines.

The evidence of the divers established that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the explosion. The forward part was completely demolished.

Upon the evidence of a concurrent external cause the finding of the court is as follows:

The Bottom Was Forced Up.

At frame 17 the outer shell of the ship, from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel, when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured.

The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V shape, the after wing of which, about fifteen feet broad and thirty-two feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25?) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plates. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship, at about frame 18, and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

Conclusions of the Court.

The conclusions of the court are: That the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to the fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of her crew. That the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines; and that no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

I have directed that the finding of the Court of Inquiry and the views of this government thereupon be communicated to the government of Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will indicate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments.

It will be the duty of the Executive to advise the Congress of the result, and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

REPORT ON MAINE DISASTER.

The Associated Press presents herewith a complete abstract of the report of the Court of Inquiry which investigated the wrecking of the battle-ship Maine. This abstract is made from the report itself, access to which was obtained yesterday despite official secrecy unparalleled in the handling of official papers.

The report is made up of eight parts, as follows:

First—The Court finds that at the time of the explosion the battle-ship Maine was lying in five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

Second—The dicipline aboard the ship was excellent; everything stowed according to orders—ammunition, guns, stores, etc. The temperature of the magazine at 8 p. m. was normal, except in the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode.

Third—The explosion occurred at 9:40 o'clock on the evening of February 15. There were two explosions, with a very short interval between them; the ship lifted on the first explosion.

Fourth—The Court can form no definite opinion of the condition of the wreck from the divers' evidence.

Fifth—Technical details of wreckage from which Court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side.

Sixth—The explosion was due to no fault of those on board.

Seventh—Opinion of the Court stating that the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of two magazines.

Eighth—The Court declares that it cannot find evidence to fix responsibility.

The report is unanimous, and signed by all the members of the Court. It does not refer to the existence or non-existence of the mines in the harbor of Havana, except in the specific finding that a mine was exploded under the ship, and the opinion that the explosion of the two magazines was caused by the explosion of a mine.

The report as a whole is a formal, dispassionate recital of facts, and bears the stamp of that strict officialism which marks naval procedure. It is brief, not exceeding 1,800 words, and among the eight parts goes to the greatest length under the second heading, which deals with the discipline and order of the ship. This the Court specifies with extreme minuteness, the least detail of the satisfactory condition of everything on board being given.

The normal temperature of the large forward magazines at 8 o'clock—only an hour and forty minutes before the explosion—disposes of the question of accidental combustion within these magazines. While the Courts holds that these magazines did not explode from internal causes, they nevertheless are of the opinion that the explosion of the mine under the port side of the ship caused the explosion of the two magazines. This will explain the remarkable destruction wrought, the explosion thus being shown to have combined the force of a mine without and two magazines within. The two explosions which the Court finds to have occurred, with a very short interval between them, is an additional detail showing that two forces operated in causing the destruction. The finding that the ship lifted on the first explosion indicates an external source, and one of tremendous power to be able to lift a battle-ship of thousands of tons. The character of the wreckage, technically described in the fifth part of the report, from which the Court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side, sustains the view taken by some experts shortly after the disaster, that the force of the explosion was exerted from port to starboard.

The feature of the report of deepest interest to the Navy is the complete exoneration of Capt. Sigsbee and all on board, contained in the second finding, setting forth the perfect order and discipline prevailing on the ship, and more directly stated in the sixth finding, which declares the disaster to be due to no fault of those on board.

The inability of the Court to find evidence to fix responsibility, as stated in the eighth part, makes the report so guarded in expression of blame that neither Spain nor the Spanish are mentioned throughout.

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WE DON'T BELIEVE IT.

There are many rumors afloat insinuating that Commissioner Caldwell will flop on the rate question, and that he is to do this as a part of a deal between Governor Russell and the Southern Railroad.

It is charged that the proposed deal is as follows:

That the Southern Railroad proposes to Governor Russell to lease the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad at a rental of two and one-half per cent. This would probably be a fair rental as far as we know for the road, and might, by itself, be sustained as a proper business transaction, though we confess that with the determined purpose of the Southern Railroad to run the politics of North Carolina, and dominate not only its commercial interests but its State government, we do not relish the idea of extending its field of operation and increasing its power to fasten its clutches tighter upon the throat of the State. But it is charged that the Southern does not propose to lease the road as an independent proposition. It is charged that there is a string to the proposition, and that the string is the important part of the proposed deal. In short it is charged that the Southern proposes to lease the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad provided the State will not

1st. attempt to test the validity of the infamous midnight ninety-nine year lease,

2nd. that it will not enforce the law with reference to free passes against the Southern Railroad,

3rd. that the State will not reduce freight and passenger rates, but shall in fact restore the old rate of 3½ cts per mile.

It is charged further that the Southern offers to pay the attorneys which the State has employed in the lease matter if this deal goes through.

This proposition is so outrageous that we cannot for a moment give it serious credence. We cannot believe that the Governor could seriously entertain such a compromise of principle, right and justice. We cannot believe that the Railroad Commission could for a moment entertain such a proposition or become a party to it by restoring the high and oppressive passenger rates. Besides, the attorneys employed by the government to prosecute this fight on behalf of the State could not, in our opinion, honorably entertain a proposition of this kind, especially when their pay was to come from the Southern Railway. Such a proposition is almost an insult to them, for if they were to even consider it favorably, at once their allegiance would be changed from the State to the Southern.

It would be better for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company never to run another train than for such a compromise and deal as this to be made to the Rothschilds' railway syndicate.

The reduction of passenger rates to 2½ cents and 2 cents per mile is a very moderate reduction indeed, it is one that is eminently fair to the railroads. This reduction should by all means stand until the State sees fit to make a further reduction.

The ninety-nine year midnight deal is not only an outrageous business transaction, but it is a fraud and should not be allowed to stand.

As to enforcing the law against the railroads for violation of the free pass provision, the people of the State, on account of the poverty and ignorance of the railway corporations, will no doubt be in favor of dealing with them as leniently as possible, for past sins.

But let these matters be dealt with on their merit, without any dicker, deal or trade, and then let the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad lease proposition stand on its own footing. If the State can lease it to advantage as an independent proposition, do it; if not, the State can run it.

Such a deal as the one proposed might have been possible under the Elias Carr administration, but we cannot believe, and do not believe, that the present administration can belie the splendid record it has already made by being a party to such an outrageous surrender.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The past week has been a momentous one, and the coming week is pregnant with important developments.

The speeches made in the Senate by Proctor, Gallinger, and Thurston have created a most profound impression. These Senators went to Cuba to see the situation with their own eyes. They went there believing that the newspaper reports of the cruelty, butchery, starvation and death were grossly exaggerated. They returned and announced to the Senate and to the country that the newspaper reports were not only not exagerated, but that half the truth has not been told. Indeed, they stated that it is impossible for human tongue or pen to describe the horrors that they witnessed.

Their speeches made it clear that the thousands of women and children murdered, the five hundred thousand Cubans who have starved to death, the blowing up of the Maine and murdering of two hundred and fifty-three of our sailors, are horrible tragedies for which this government is largely responsible by failing to do its duty to put a stop to the infamous course of Spain in that Island. They show that if this government had recognized the belligerency of the Island a year ago that these horrible calamities would have been averted, that Cuban independence would have been established, and that Spain would have been forced to withdraw from the western hemisphere.

They all agree that we have waited too long and that now something more than recognition of belligerency is demanded. They agree that the United States should at once put a stop to the butchery which cannot be called war, by intervention. They made it clear that we should not only recognize the independence of the Island but establish that independence by force of arms, if necessary.

That this has been the sentiment of the American people for months, no one can question.

The question is how much longer will the President wait? If he delays to take action, how much longer will Congress wait on him? And if Congress delays action, what will be the verdict of the American people?

Regardless of what action this government takes with reference to the blowing up of the Maine, humanity demands that we should not delay another hour in putting a stop to the devilish cruelties of Spain in Cuba.

A FEDERAL PRISON FOR SOUTHERN CONVICTS.

THE CAUCASIAN has received a number of inquiries about the proposition to establish a Federal prison for the South in North Carolina, and also as to the nature of the contract made with the State by which Federal prisoners are now being put in the penitentiary at Raleigh.

For the information of the public we will state that in 1891 a bill was passed through Congress providing for the building of three Federal prisons in the United States, one of which was to be located in the South. Through some oversight, however, the bill failed to provide an appropriation for the construction of these prisons, and for that reason the bill has never become operative. Supplemental bills have been offered by both Senators, Pritchard and Butler, making an appropriation for the building of such a prison in the South and to secure the location of the same in North Carolina.

In the meantime, however, Col. Jas. E. Boyd, Assistant Attorney General, has succeeded in getting the Department of Justice to make a contract with the State penitentiary here to receive prisoners from the South instead of having them carried to New York, as has been the case in the past. For the information of the public we will state that the terms of this contract, which was concluded Feb. 26, 1898, are as follows:

The North Carolina penitentiary will receive, feed, clothes and furnish medical attention and medicines to United States prisoners for 25 cents per capita per day.

The Attorney General, under this contract has assigned to be confined in the North Carolina penitentiary, Federal prisoners from the eastern and western districts of Virginia; the eastern and western diftricts of North Carolina: the eastern, middle and western districts of Tennessee; the northern and southern districts of Georgia; the northern and southern districts of Florida; the northern, middle and southern districts of Alabama: the northern and southern districts of Mississippi; and the eastern and western districts of Louisiana.

It will be seen from the above that Col. Boyd has succeeded in getting a contract made which will be very advantageous to North Carolina. Other states in the South are clamoring for the erection of this Southern Federal prison in their borders; so if a Federal prison was to be built there would be a hot contest between the Southern States as to which should secure it. As it is, through, Col. Boyd's foresight and prompt action, North Carolina has already secured the contract for accomodating these prisoners in our own State penitentiary and on terms that are probably worth more to the State than the establishment of a Federal penitentiary would be. It is probable that the North Carolina penitentiary can hold indefinitely this contract with the government, and in this view of the case North Carolina is not very much concerned about the establishment of a Federal penitentiary, unless it were an absolute certainty that it could be established in North Carolina, and even then it is probable that the present arrangement is the better one.

ATTEMPTING TO SUBSIDIZE PREACHERS.

It is generally known that nearly every railroad in the country makes a half fare rate to ministers of the Gospel. We have heard ministers praise the liberalty of these roads toward the clergy and refer to these half fare rates as a spirit of Christian charity and as a donation to the cause of Christianity, etc. Yet we have noticed that whenever a minister of the Gospel has felt that it was his Christian duty to point to wrongs and abuses committed by railroad corporations, or to advocate certain needed transportation reform in the interest of the general public, that such ministers were more than apt to be denied half-fare permits thereafter and forced to pay full fare.

Our attention has just been called to a case in point. Rev. Mr. Walker, an Episcopal minister at Joliet, Illinois, recently commented publicly upon the Alderman of that city not doing their duty to the public in a case between the railroads and the citizens and called attention to the fact that these Aldermen were furnished with free transportation by the railroad companies. When Christ walked through the Temple and saw the Money Changers carrying on their nefarious occupation he might have turned his head in a different direction and failed to see what was going on, and he might even have gone further and bestowed praise upon some certain money changer who had donated a small part of his ill-gotten gains to the Church. But he did not. He saw the wrongs. He rebuked it, and drove the money changers from the Tempie.

It seems that Rev. Mr. Walker was guilty of the same crime. He was punished by the railroads for following the example of the Master, by having his half-fare permit taken from him and forced to pay full fare, while other ministers who had kept their mouths shut were allowed to ride at half rate. The Inter-State Commerce Act permits railroad companies to grant half-fare permits to the clergy. Therefore Rev. Mr. Walker, when he accepted a half-fare permit thought he was accepting it as a right under the law extended to the clergy as a class. It never once occurred to him that it was extended as a subsidy or as hush money to prevent him from doing his duty as a Christian and a patriot. When Rev. Mr. Walker protested against having his half-fare permit taken from him and being discriminated against he was ridiculed by the monopoly press with the statement that a man could not expect to criticise railroads and then beg for courtesies from them. This insolence of the monopoly organs put the whole ministerial profession on its metal. A committee of clergymen called upon Mr. Caldwell, who is chairman of the Western Passenger Association, for an explanation, and also to ascertain whether or not these half fare permits were extended to them as bribes and hush money or whether the courtesy was extended to ministers as a class without any effo t or purpo e to influence them in their action as ministers of the gospel and as citizens.

We quote the following which is a part of the report of what transpired between the committee of ministers and Chairman Caldwell, from the Joliet Daily News:

"The first question the committee asked Mr. Caldwell was this:

"Do the railway corporations grant clergy rates with the understanding that the ministers must not criticize the action of the railway corporations?"

To this be promptly replied, "No." Then they asked the next question:

"Grant that the railway corporations do make the clergy rate by courtesy and can withdraw it at any time they see fit, yet do they claim the right to discriminate between clergymen in good standing in extending this clergy rate or withdrawing it?"

This question was written out for Mr. Caldwell so that he could fully understand, but he would not reply. He was clearly up a stump.

Then the last question was asked:

"Why was Parson Walker blacklisted?"

To this there was no reply at all.

Parson Walker was left to conclude the interview at lunch and as he came away he said to Mr. Caldwell, "I have the case right now where I wished to have it and for which I have been working. Heretofore I had nothing but non-committal letters from the chairman of the Western Passenger Association, and newspaper articles, and I am creditably inform that the chairman of the Western Passenger Association does not believe in newspaper discussion. Now I have it from the chairman himself. I clearly understand that the refusal to grant me the clergy permit was based upon my newspaper article of Dec. 31, 1896. Secondly, that the C. & A., Santa Fe and Rock Island roads instigated the affair because of my criticising the railroad corporations in the matter of granting passes to our municipal officers and I am satisfied that the C. & A's representative was the moving spirit in all."

Mr. Walker said the committee was treated just as he expected, but he was a little surprised that the chairman did not answer categorically the two questions propounded. "They now realize that I am not after a clergy permit but that I am endeavoring to show the railroad corporations the necessity of making a clear and unequivocal declaration in reference to their half fare permits to clergy. These permits are either subsidies for the clergy or they are not. Now, which is it? Plainly to me as long as the matter rests as it is we can look at it in no other light than as subsidies."

The above facts are of unusual significance. Ministers of the gospel will everywhere be deeply interested in this case. It will be interesting to note how many ministers in other places will be allowed to hold their half fare permits if they dare to speak out for justice between the people and the corporotions.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

In this issue of THE CAUCASIAN we publish the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Railroad Commission case. As announced in the last issue of THE CAUCASIAN, the decision dismissed the writ of error and discharged the rule for contempt. In brief, this means that the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained in every particular the decision of our State Supreme Court. It means that the Constitutionality of the Railroad Commission Act, and that the action of the Governor in removing the two Wilsons under this statute, is sustained. Not only will the lawyers of the State read this decision with interest, but also every voter will.

Of course this writer is highly gratified that the Constitutionality of the Railroad Commission Act has been sustained, not only by all of our State courts, but by the highest court in the land. But the important lesson to be drawn from this decision is the importance of our State court. Notice that the United States Supreme Court takes the position that in questions of this kind they sustain the action of the State court. Therefore if the decision of our State court had been the opposite, it is more than probable that the United States Supreme Court would have sustained that decision also. This shows the supreme importance of every state electing a non-partisan judiciary, composed not only of good lawyers, but of men who are patriotic—men who have as much regard for the rights of the people as they have for the rights of corporations and monopolies. The people of the State are to be congratulated upon our present non-partisan Supreme Court. Any party in the future that attempts to elect a partisan Supreme Court deserves to be, and we believe will be, repudiated at the polls. A non-partisan judiciary is a principle that must be a permanent fixture in North Carolina.

REPORT ON THE MAINE DISASTER.

On Monday the President sent to Congress the official report of the Court of Inquiry appointed to examine into the explosion that destroyed the battleship Maine. The Board reports as a result of their investigation, that the Maine was destroyed by a sub-marine mine. They further report that the explosion was not only not from an inside source, but was not due to any neglect on the part of the officers of the Maine. They report, however, that they are not able to fix the responsibility on any person or persons.

The President sent this remarkable report to Congress without a word of recommendation further than to say that a copy of the report has been sent to the Spanish government. There was no debate in either house of Congress, but the report was referred to the Committee on Foreign relations in each body, which committees will probably recommend some action to Congress in a few days.

It is understood that the President will send a message to Congress as early as Wednesday or Thursday on the Cuban situation, making certain recommendations. If he does Congress will wait on him until that time. But if he should fail to send such a message, or if he should send a message and fail to make recommendations that will meet the approval of Congress, then it is almost certain that Congress will within a week's time take some positive and determined action.

The sentiment in Congress is strongly in favor of prompt intervention to put an end to the war and to establish Cuban independence. Justice and humanity demand this much and the American people will not be satisfied with less.

THE UNIVERSITY.

We are to-day in receipt of a copy of the latest catalogue of the University. Upon examination we find that the teaching force now consists of 38 instructors; that there are 377 academic students; professional, 143; summer school for teachers, 185, making a total enrollment of 605, exclusive of all duplicates.

The attendance, not counting the summer school, exceeds the highest number ever reached (in 1857-'58) by 47, and includes for the first time women among the list of students, one of whom is a member of the senior class, a graduate of Guilford College.

A new department, that of Pharmacy, has been added, which enrolls 17 students the first year.

This issue of the catalogue was printed entirely by students, and in typography, appearance and quality of work is excellent. Any one desiring a copy should send his name to President Alderman at Chapel Hill.

We understand that it is the desire of the University to obtain the correct address of every Alumnus of the University in order to supply them with all the publications of the University, and thus keep in touch with them. We suggest to every Alumnus to send in his present address right away.

BEWARE OF GREEKS BEARING GIFTS.

Why is the Southern Railroad (the Rothschilds' gold syndicate and their "overseer") so anxious to stop the fight to set aside the fraudulent ninety-nine year midnight lease? Why are they so anxious to have the passenger and freight rate question compromised? Why are they so anxious to have the free pass question compromised? Why are they so anxious to have every question of right and equity between the people and the monopolies compromised?

Because they are afraid for these question to go before the people and be discussed. They fear the righteous verdict of the people at the polls They fear that a legislature will be elected that they cannot fool, intimidate, or bribe. Hence their offer to lease the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad if the State will compromise all of these great questions. Why compromise with wrong? Why compromise the birthright of the people for a mess of pottage?

Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts.

On to-morrow, April 1st, the new passenger rates of two cents for second-class and two and one-half cents for first-class fare will go into effect. This will mean that every time a person rides one hundred miles, instead of paying $3.25 for a first-class ticket, he can buy his ticket for the hundred miles for $2.50 for first-class fare and two dollars for second-class. This will mean a saving of from two to three hundred thousand dollars in the pockets of the people of the State in the next year. It will mean a saving to the poor people who cannot buy thousand mile books and who are not considered important enough to be given free passes by the railroads. In short, it will put everybody on an equal footing, giving to the average man a chance to ride as cheaply as the prominent or wealthy man. While this will mean a great saving to the masses of the people, yet probably the railroads will make more money under this rate than under the old rate, because many more people will travel on the reduced rate. But whether the railroads make more money or not it is a fair and just reduction. It is fair to the people and it is fair to the railroads. The railroads will still make handsome profits, if their travel will not increase, but everybody knows their travel will increase with reduced rates.

The Sound Money League held a meeting last week to discuss plans of combating the free silver forces. In the Secretary's report read before the meeting, he sees, in his opinion, disintegration of the great body of voters for Bryan. He urges the continuation of its work with increased activity and kept upon a non-partisan basis; that is for the gold element of all parties to join hands to defeat silver. There is much good advice in this for the silver forces. All who are really desirous of securing financial legislation should co-operate and work incessantly to gain a victory. Let all who are honestly in favor of silver get together and rout the combined forces of the enemy. In unity there is strength.

Those Dreadful Sores

They Continued to Spread in Spite of Treatment but Now They are Healed—A Wonderful Work.

"For many years I have been a great sufferer with varicose veins on one of my limbs. My foot and limb became dreadfully swollen. When I stood up I could feel the blood rushing down the veins of this limb. One day I accidentally hit my foot against some object and a sore broke out which continued to spread and was exceedingly painful. I concluded I needed a blood purifier and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time those dreadful sores which had caused me so much suffering, began to heal. I kept on faithfully with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time my limb was completely healed and the sores gave me no more pain. I cannot be too thankful for the wonderful work Hood's Sarsaparilla, has done for me." MRS. A. E. GILSON, Hartland, Vermont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

THE CAUCASIAN should go into the home of every man who favors the success of the reform and silver forces. It is essential to keep informed on the issues, to learn the work of the enemy and how to meet and defeat the schemes of the goldbugs and monopolists. Each week THE CAUCASIAN has articles on these lines, as well as what the National and State forces are doing to promote success. If you are interested and are earnestly in favor of the successes of the reform movement, you will endeavor to get your neighbor to read THE CAUCASIAN. Ask him to read your paper, then call again and see if he does not want to subscribe for it. Try it brother to help spread the circulation of THE CAUCASIAN. For every reader you can get for it you may rely upon getting that man's vote for the principles advocated by the Peoples' party.

The Southern Railroad, one of the great political agencies of the Rothschilds gold syndicate, is very much alarmed for fear the people will elect an honest legislature that they cannot buy, bull-doze or scare. This is why they are so anxious to get the Governor to compromise with them on the ninety-nine year lease, the passenger rate question, and other similar questions. They know that if these questions go before the people in a campaign with full discussion that a just and righteous verdict will be rendered. This is what the Rothschilds "overseer" fears. Hence his efforts to try to drag the Governor into a deal to sidetrack these questions.

Governor Pingree in his message says that the great corporations own one-third the property of Michigan and pay one twenty-sixth of the taxes. It is a good thing that Gov. Pingree is a Republican else he would be denounced as a dangerous agitator and a Populist. Indeed it has come to pass that whenever any man tells the truth or expresses a patriotic utterance he is at once set down as a Populist by the whole monopoly press.

Again we ask why the great majority of the Democratic papers in North Carolina refused to publish Bryan's letter in favor of co-operation. There was nothing these papers could have published that was more important or that the people would have read with more interest than Bryan's letter. Are these papers opposed to Bryan? Are these papers secretly working for Cleveland and Ransom, and their infamous policies? Let honest men watch them.

The Railroad Commissioners in reducing passenger rates have done their duty. Let them stand by their decision. The courts and the people will sustain them.

Spring Medicine

It is true wisdom for everybody to take a thorough course of Swift's Specific just at this season of the year. The blood is sluggish and impoverished, and the system is full of impurities which should be eliminated. In addition to thoroughly cleansing the blood, and toning up the system so as to avoid loss of appetite and a general run-down feeling in the spring, S. S. S. so strengthens and builds up as to fortify against the many forms of dangerous illness that abound during the hot summer season. It is a very small matter to take this precaution but it insures health and strength all summer. Swift's Specific

S.S.S. For The Blood

is far ahead of all other remedies for this purpose. It is a real blood remedy which promptly purifies the blood and thoroughly renovates the entire system, tones and strengthens the stomach, and renews the appetite. It is the only safe tonic, being purely vegetable, and the only blood remedy *guaranteed* to contain no arsenic, sulphur, mercury, potash or other mineral substance, which is of so much importance to all who know the injurious effects of these drugs. Nature should be assisted by nature's remedy, S. S. S. Take S. S. S. and be well all summer.

Gives Summer Health

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS CONTINUE

TROOPS FROM WESTERN STATES ORDERED TO THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD—BATTLESHIPS IN FOREIGN WATERS CALLED HOME.

Every Department in the Navy and Army Hard at Work Preparing for any Emergency That May Arise.—Old Vessels Being Overhauled and Commissioned—War Supplies Being Contracted for—Guns, Ammunition Etc. Being Shipped to Points of Probable Attack.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Work on the three dynamite guns at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook is being rushed. Lieutenant Col. Ludlow expects to have the guns ready for service in a week.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—Adjutant General Tillinghast, in reply to a communication from the Navy Department as to whether New York State could furnish sufficient men of the naval reserve to man two of the old monitors at Philadelphia, and take them to New York, has replied that it can.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 26.—Within the next two months the great lakes and lake cities will send from 6,000 to 8,000 men to join the force of the United States Navy, according to the statement of Lieutenant R. G. Denig, of the United States Navy, now in this city on a recruiting mission.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 26.—A battery of artillery from St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, arrived this morning, and was taken at once to the fortifications on Sullivan's Island.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 26.—The Bethlehem Iron Company this afternoon received an order for seven ten-inch and six twelve-inch disappearing gun carriages, and five ten-inch guns, which makes fifteen ten-inch guns to be delivered by July 1.

ASTORIA, Oreg., March 26.—A naval reserve corps has been formed here.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 26.—General Graham, commanding the Department of the Gulf, left to-night for St. Augustine, Fla. He said he found the troops at Tybee in first class condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 26.—The naval rendezvous in this city has received orders from Washington to enlist first-class firemen, oilers, mechanics and able seamen for service.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 26.—Naval officers on the retired list who are now resident in Chicago have received notice from the Navy Department that they are expected to hold themselves in readiness for service and restoration to the active list.

Naval militiamen are preparing for a call to instant service.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 26.—Acting under orders from the Navy Department at Washington, two of the old monitors now at League Island Navy Yard were placed in the dry dock for repairs. The two boats docked were the Catskill and Nahant. All of the monitors now at the navy yard will be repainted, and other repairs necessary to put them in condition for fighting will be made.

ERIE, Pa., March 25.—Fifty-eight seamen, engineers and eight marines of the warship Michigan left this morning for the League Island Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Secretary of War Alger has ordered troops in the far west to be in readiness to move east at a moment's notice.

Secretary of the Navy Long has issued instructions that the naval officers shall begin immediately the inspection of the naval militia with a view of determing exactly how many men are able and willing to enter the services of the United States if necessary.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Commodore Sehley has been ordered to command the "Flying Squadron" at Hampton Roads with the Brooklyn as flagship.

Capt. Sampson in Charge.

KEY WEST, FLA., March 26.—Rear Admiral Sicard, with his wife and daughter, left Key West this afternoon on the steamer for Miami. They are going to Nassau, and thence to Palm Beach. The Admiral expects to spend several weeks resting at Florida winter resorts.

Capt. Sampson has taken formal charge of the fleet. The usual ceremony in the change of flags was omitted.

Still Buying Vessels.

NEW YORK, March 26.—It was announced to-day at the office of the bureau for the selection of vessels for the United States Navy that Fred Gallatin's steam yacht Almy has been purchased by the government. She will be overhauled and prepared for naval duy at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelly, of the board, went to Chester, Pa., to-day to inspect the steel tug Horatio Hale. Lewis Luckenbach late today was negotiating with the board for the sale of the Now Then, a yacht capable of going at a rate of twenty-five nautical miles an hour. Mr. Luckenbach said that he was endeavoring to dispose of the steam yacht Tillie, 300 gross tons register, now undergoing alterations. The yachts Ituna, Perrogrine, Illaware, and the tug Kate Jones, of the Boston Towboat Company, were negotiated for to-day.

Lieut. Sergeant has gone to Perth Amboy, N. J., where he will inspect tomorrow the submarine boat Plunger, invented and designed by John G. Holland.

Big Order for Gun Cotton.

The War Department closed contracts Saturday for 100,000 pounds of gun cotton, to be used for submarine mines. The name of the contractor was not made public. These submarine mines are laid by the War Department and not by the Navy Department, as is commonly supposed.

EUROPEAN MEDIATION ON FOOT.

Information at Vienna That Powers Have Tendered Good Offices.

BERLIN, March 26.—The Boersen Courier publishes a dispatch from Vienna to-day, saying that, according to information from the best sources, European meditation between Spain and America is being undertaken.

There is a report current here that the differences between the United States and Spain are to be submitted to meditation of the powers, but it is discredited at the Foreign Office and the United States Embassy. Mr. White says:

"Very earnest assurances have been given me, in the highest quarters, that the Emporer did not make the remarks attributed to him relative to showing friendship for Spain in case of a conflict with America, nor anything similar to that. As a matter of fact he does not hold the sentiments attributed to him on that subject."

GEN. WOODFORD FOR PEACE.

Has Labored Under the President's Guidance to Avert War.

MADRID, March 27.—El Epoca prints in Spanish and English the following "full authorized statement" by United States Minister Woodford:

"My official position forbids my saying anything about the diplomatic duties intrusted to my care. The President desires peace between Spain and the United States and peace in Cuba. Ever since I was accredited I have worked by his directions and under his guidance for peace, and I shall so work so long as I am accredited.

"I have been a soldier and know the horrors of war, and to-day, as always, I pray that peace may continue between the land of Columbus and the land of Washington."

WOMAN'S WORK.

An apt old adage declares that woman's work is never done. This is true of the housewife's manifold duties and approximately true of the thousands who work all day in factories and stores and half the night in making and mending their own clothes or sewing for others to patch out a meagre income. Women who are too much on their feet, or who are unable to stand the strain of over-work and worry, are peculiarly susceptible to the weaknesses and irregularities that are the bane of womankind. The symptoms of such derangements are insufficient or excessive menstruation, headache, backache, neuralgia, leucorrhœa, displacements and extreme nervousness amounting in many cases to hysteria. The use of morphine is dangerous and examinations by male physicians are painful and unpleasant.

Bradfield's Female Regulator, the standard remedy for a quarter of a century, will speedily and permanently correct the worst disorders of women. Bradfield's Regulator is sold by druggists at one dollar a bottle. Interesting and valuable books for women mailed free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONFLICT.

Civilized World, Says the Debats, Will Place it on United States.

PARIS, March 26.—The Journal Des Debats, referring to the Spanish-American situation, says:

"Spain will defend her rights with admirable constancy, and the civilized world will place upon the United States the responsibility for a conflict, which a section of the public seems to demand."

WHAT GOMEZ WILL ACCEPT.

The Cuban General Willing to Pay Spain $200,000,000

HAVANA, via Key West, March 26.—General Gomez has written a letter to the Junta in New York, reiterating his purpose to accept nothing but the conditions of the Monte Cristo declaration. He says he is willing, however, to pay Spain $200,000,000 purchase money, if needed. He is also anxious that the Spanish soldiers who remain here should help in the rebuilding of Cuba's commercial greatness. General Gomez says he has nearer 50,000 than 30,000 men under arms, and is gaining recruits daily.

SPAIN'S COURSE DENOUNCED.

Michigan Legislature Adopt Resolutions in Favor of Intervention.

LANSING, Mich., March 24.—Both Houses of the Legislature this afternoon unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing in strongest terms the acts of Spain in her relations with Cuba, deploring the present situation of affairs in the island, and declaring that the time has come when this nation should raise its strong arm in the name of justice and humanity, patriotism and liberty, and give the patriots of Cuba their blood-bought freedom from the yoke of Spanish treachery and tyranny. To that end we pledge the administration of President McKinley our enthusiastic support, and bid him godspeed in the work of upholding our national honor and preserving our self-respect as a people and a nation."

Garibaldians for Service in Cuba.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Rome correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"Riciotti Garibaldi says that if the United States will defray their expenses he will engage to send 40,000 Garibaldians to Cuba."

PRINTERS FOR INTERVENTION.

Chicago Typographical Union Wants the War in Cuba Stopped.

CHICAGO, March 27.—At the regular meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, held to-day, the following open letter was ordered telegraphed to Washington:

W. E. Mason, Senator, and Colleagues, Washington, D. C.:

Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, believes that the eloquent appeals to the intelligence of the American people by Senators Thurston, Proctor, and Gallinger in the United States Senate, on behalf of the starving women and children of Cuba, place the United States in a position where their duty to civilization and humanity is clear. This Union, therefore, calls upon the Chicago Congressmen and Senators from Illinois to insist upon the United States demanding that the butchery, starvation, and inhuman policy pursued by Spain in Cuba under guise of so-called warfare shall cease forthwith, and in the name of humanity, which rises superior to diplomacy and precedent to enforce such demand immediately—peaceably if possible, by force of arms if necessary.

MAINE BOARD OF SURVEY.

Naval Officers to Determine the Disposition of the Wreck.

HAVANA, March 27.—The United States Coast Survey steamer Bache, which left Key West at 7 o'clock last evening, arrived at noon to-day. She brought Capt. Chadwick, who, with Lieut. Commander Cowles and Lieut. Commander Wainwright, now on the Fern, will act as a Board of Survey to determine the final disposition of the wreck of the Maine, so far as the United States is concerned.

The board will consider what is best to be done toward raising the wreck, if it is thought such a thing is possible, and also, if raising the hull is not practicable, what is the most feasible plan of saving certain valuable portions.

It is said by naval officers here that the Board of Survey is constituted according to rules in force in the navy, under which the loss of every article of value in the navy must be accounted for, from a man-of-war to a marlinspike. It is believed the board will reach a decision as soon as all its members are familiar with the condition of things.

Capt. Chadwick was on the court of inquiry. Lieut. Commander Wainwright has been directly in charge of the diving and wrecking work, and Lieut. Commander Cowles has been in the harbor several weeks.

Spanish Patrols About Maine Wreck.

HAVANA, via Key West, March 26.—The Spanish harbor patrols have doubled the guard around the wreck of the Maine since the contractors' request to be allowed to use dynamite. The orders are to prevent any use of explosives on the wreck.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

"Rust,"

the dread of the cotton grower, can be prevented. Trials at Experiment Stations and the experience of leading growers prove positively that

Kainit

is the only remedy.

We will be glad to send, free of charge, interesting and useful pamphlets which treat of the matter in detail.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

EFFORTS TO AVERT WAR.

London Financiers Using Their Influence in Favor of Peace.

LONDON, March 24.—The imminence of the Cuban crisis has prompted financiers to make efforts to avert war. A movement to this end is on foot in Lombard street, and American bankers, who are leading it, are supposed to have the sympathy, and perhaps the co-operation, of the Rothschilds. The American bankers are endeavoring to secure the influence of financiers and government, representing to them the damage to the commerce of all nations which a war would involve. The financiers are willing to invest liberally to prevent war; but apparently they are unable to devise a plan promising success. The American bankers tell the diplomats that if the United States demands indemnity and Spain is willing to pay financiers will gladly furnish the funds.

The best informed diplomats believe the Spanish Cabinet and dynasty dare not risk the wrath of the populace which would inevitably follow acquiescence with the demand of the United States for reparation for the loss of the Maine.

"The Worst Investment."

Under the above caption the New York Sun, of Friday, had the following strong and suggestive editorial as to leader:

Silently and secretly, but with persistence, the powerful influence of what is known as the "business interest" has been exerted to deflect the administration from the course to Cuba which statesmanship marks out for it with singular clearness. The business interests, in which all other things, including political sense particularly are subordinated to commerce, would prevent the clash of war, or even the diplomatic negotiations that lie on the road to war, at any price. For the United States they would accept the disgrace of Spanish barbarity unmolested and the Cuban struggle for liberty half betrayed, and for the Cuban people, writhing under Spain's torture, they would give the stone of "relief," instead of the bread of armed intervention.

Never were business men more shortsighted. If this government should follow the advice of the business interest and refrain from satisfying the heart-felt longings of the American people and the expectations of other countries that the Cuban war is to be stopped through our agency, it would make the most lamentable business investment ever known. Eventually it would be commercially disastrous beyond measure.

If the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, doesn't think so, he should resign from the cabinet. Whether the Hon. John D. Long, of [illegible] or not, an appropriate [illegible] would be to resign as director of Peace Society.

NOT ALWAYS UNDERSTOOD.

A fact often overlooked, or not always understood, is that women suffer as much from distressing kidney and bladder troubles as the men. The womb is situated back of and very close to the bladder, and for that reason any distress, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder, or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort.

The error is easily avoided by noting urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling is evidenced that your kidneys and bladder need doctoring. If you have pain or dull aching in the back, pass water too frequently, or scanty supply, with smarting or burning—these are also convincing proofs of kidney trouble. If you have doctored without benefit, try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. The mild and extraordinary effect will surprise you. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. If you take a medicine you should take the best. Sold by druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage. Mention THE CAUCASIAN and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Don't Sacrifice

Future comfort for present seeming economy, but buy the sewing machine with an established reputation, that guarantees you long and satisfactory service.

ITS PINCH TENSION

AND

TENSION INDICATOR

(devices for regulating and showing the exact tension) are a few of the features that emphasize the high grade character of the White.

Send for our elegant Hand catalog.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.
CLEVELAND, O.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., March 31, 1898

Fifty-three new subscribers sent in by one enthusiastic worker Tuesday. Let every Populist secure a club. Six yearly or 12 six months subscribers for $5.00. Try it and do your share to help the cause. Every new reader secured for THE CAUCASIAN means a blow to the enemy.

For that tired feeling you must enrich and purify your blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.

John Evans, the condemned negro rapest, now in Wake county jail for safe keeping will be hanged April the 1st at Rockingham. He has been respited by the Governor five times to enable further investigation of the negroes guilt. The Governor and Council have fully looked into the matter and Tuesday decided to allow the carrying out of the verdict of the court.

James G. Mehegan and H. T. Latham, of Tarboro, were arrested last week on the charge of looting the Bank of Abbeville, Ga., on a bench warrant issued by Judge Clark to the Georgia officers. Governor Russell declined to honor the requisition papers made by Governor Atkinson on the ground of insufficiency of allegations contained in the warrants. Justice Clark promptly dismissed the warrants and placed the costs in the case upon Judge Holton, of Abbeville, who instituted the proceedings.

Wake Superior court, for trial of civil cases is now in session. The docket is a heavy one, over one hundred cases being on the calendar. Judge Timberlake is presiding. His Honor dispatches business and does not allow any time to be wasted. Solicitor Pou ably assists him in his efforts. The trial of W. S. Browning for the murder of his father-in-law has been postponed until the July term. Booker who killed his sweetheart, Mahaly White will be tried Thursday. It is probable that court will adjourn by Saturday.

A 70 Year Old Couple Placed in the Pen.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Collins, of Mississippi, brought five Federal prisoners here Thursday from that State.

Among the number were and elderly white man and his wife, both of whom are feeble with age. The husband is 67 years of age and the wife is 70 years old. The latter can scarcely walk, being paralyzed on one side of her body. It was a pitiful sight at the penitentiary—the imprisonment of these two aged persons, who have shared each other's joys and miseries through life for fifty years.

They are sentenced to serve two years each in the prison for fraudulent possession of a pension.

The deputy who brought them here thought it a shame that the old people should be so severely punished.

The other prisoners have light sentences for minor offenses.

Supt. Mebane Favors Change in School Law.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. C. H. Mebane, favors the changing of the school law, so as to increase the membership of the school committees in the townships from five to six. The committees, as at present constituted, contain five members. Supt. Mebane favors the appointment of six committeemen, giving the two races equal representation.

Mr. Mebane says the county supervisor should preside at the committee meetings when the apportionment of the school fund is made. Mr. Mebane says in many counties the colored population is represented by one committeeman, and where such conditions prevail that one member controls the colored schools of the county.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., TOLEDO, O.

Sold by Druggist, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Notice to all Populists of the 8th Senatorial District.

There will be a meeting of the Ex-Committee of above district at Kinston, N. C., on the 14th day of April, 1898, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. All Populist welcomed. Business of vital importance to be transacted.

H. H. PERRY, Chairman
2t. Pop. Com. 8th Sen. Dis.

What the Physician Said.

"When my little boy was two years old eruptions appeared on the back of his ears which a physican said were caused by scrofula. His face became a mass of soars. The doctor prescribed Hood's Sarsaparilla and he took it until he was cured and entirely free from eruptions."—A. J. SLATER, Poca, W. Va.

HOOD'S PILL cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c, by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœ. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ANY PERSON

Wishing to know the truth in regard to their health should not fail to send for a valuable and new 64 page Booklet which will be sent FREE for a short time to those who mention this paper. This book is published by the celebrated physicians and specialists—Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 22½ South Broadway St. Atlanta, Ga whom you should

Hits Him Hard.

Wharton Barker, a high protection advocate of Populism, who has hardly been born into the Populist party long enough to be dry behind the ears and who brings with him the "seven year itch," for office in such a bad form that it is breaking out in all conceivable places, sends us a lot of rot consisting of abuse of Chairman Butler. Mr. Barker has made a mistake. He should send his vomit to the Missouri World which is the recognized receptacle for those who are troubled with the kind of diarrhoea that afflicts the gentleman from Pennsylvania. When this blantant blatherskite has done even half as much for the Populist party as Marion Butler, his opinions of that gentleman may be worthy of some consideration by respectable people. —Independent American, Creston, Iowa.

Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair,
While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer;
Both were busy for human weal
One to govern and one to heal.
And, as a president's power of will
Sometimes depends on a liver-pill,
Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow
For his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

FOR A MILITARY POST

At Raleigh—To Secure Same the City Must Offer a Site—Congressman Skinner Urges Bill for an Inland Waterway.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Representative Skinner, called at the War and Navy Departments to-day in the interest of an inland water-way connection from New York to Florida, Representative Skinner has a bill pending which is now under consideration by the committee on rivers and harbors, which provides for the completion of the canal already commenced. The North Carolina Representative urged upon the army and naval officials the urgent importance of providing an inland waterway at this time. In the event of war its value could not be estimated. There is much encouragement that the waterway may be completed at an early date.

Senator Pritchard today called upon Secretary of War Alger and had an interview with him relative to establishing a military post at Raleigh. The Senator pointed out the necessity of a post and the advantages of that point; but no expression can come from the War Department until an offer of land, at least 1,200 acres, is tendered the government as a site for a military post. Senator Pritchard said to-night that he would write to the Raleigh board of trade, suggesting that a site be tendered the government, after which he will be able to press the matter of establishing a fort at Raleigh.

HEARTILY ENDORSED.

The Peoples Party Executive Committee of Orange County Endorse the Joint Addresses of Chairman Jones, Butler and Towne—Denounce men and Newspapers Pretending to be for Silver and Who Oppose Co-operation of the Silver Forces.

HILLSBORO, N. C., March 29, '98.

At a meeting held the 21st inst. at Hillsboro, of the Orange County Executive Committee, there was present nearly every member of the committee besides representation from every portion of the county. The meeting was full of enthusiasm and all expressed the strongest determination to stand squarely by the Populist organization, and not to yield one inch of ground to any party. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we endorse most heartily the recent addresses issued by the National Chairman of the Democrats, Silver Republican and Populist parties as timely, patriotic and expedient.

Resolved, That no man believing in the principals enunciated in the above addresses and as advocated by the great leader nominated at the Chicago and St. Louis Conventions in the summer of '96 will not only not be in the way of co-operation of the forces, but will do all in his power to effect same.

Resolved, That we believe it important and necessary to the accomplishment of the ends in view, that each of the above parties retain its separate and distinct organization.

Resolved, Further that the newspapers of the State opposing this co operation and at the same time pretending to favor the reforms enunciated in the above addresses are untrue to their principals and unworthy of public confidence.

R. L. STROWD.
Chairman P. P. Executive Commitee of Orange County.

Democratic Papers Don't Publish it.

Hickory Times-Mercury (Pop)

Last week we published what Senator Butler had to say about Bryan's letter and the way it was treated by the Democratic committee. This week, we publish Mr. Bryan's letter and want to call attention to how the Democratic editors in this State have treated it.

The Democratic committee did not endorse it, and the editors don't. If they do, we want to ask them, that while they are crying so loudly for free silver, why it is they do not publish Mr. Bryan's letter in which he lays down the only plan by which free silver can be obtained? So far as we have seen or heard, but two Democratic papers in the State have published his letter, and one of them left out the part bearing on co-operation.

We want every reader of this paper, Democrat, Republican and Populist, to read the letter and then seriously ask himself how any many who claims to be a silver-Bryan-Democratic can refuse to endorse it, and if failing to publish it does not show that these editors who cry so loudly for silver, do not mean it.

The Scheme Exposed.

Silver Knight-Watchman.]

That the Torry bankruptcy bill was framed to benefit creditors, and not to relieve debtors, was proved by Senator Butler in the Senate last week, when he had read letters and petitions, cooked up by New England business houses and circulated in the West and South by their traveling men, asking for the passage of the bill. It is to be hoped that the Senate conferees will never yield to the clamor of Czar Reed for an involuntary bankruptcy clause.

No-To Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. [illegible] druggists

Subscribe to The Caucasion. $1.00 per year.

THE NINETY-NINE YEAR LEASE

GOES OFF AT THE COST OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Caucasian Reporter Interviews the Governor's Counsels, Messrs. Cook and Douglass, and They Give Their Views.

A reporter of THE CAUCASIAN called on Col. Charles A. Cook and W. C. Douglas, Esq., who are counsel for the State in the matter of the ninety-nine year lease and in certain proceedings before the Railroad Commission and before the courts concerning the Southern Railroad. The reporter requested an interview from them with regard to the compromise of the ninety-nine year lease case before Judge Simonton.

In reply to questions from the reporter these gentlemen made the following statements:

"The Governor and the directors of the North Carolina Railroad, under the advice of counsel, have agreed that the papers in the ninety-nine year lease suit may be submitted to Judge Simonton, that he can enter up such judgment as he chooses. This means, of course, that he will give a decree declaring the lease to be valid as between the Southern Railroad Company and the North Carolina Railroad Company, but in order to get this the Southern Railroad Company is to pay all the costs of litigation and to pay back into the State Treasury all that the Governor has paid out for lawyers' fees.

"We consider this an excellent arrangement for the State. It puts all the expense on the Southern Railroad Company, and what do they get? They get a decree which all of the lawyers believe they will get if the litigation is continued. Judge Simonton has already in substance decided the case and delivered his opinion in writing. To appeal from his decision would result in nothing but additional costs which might run up to anywhere from twelve to twenty-five thousand dollars.

"The corporation newspapers have falsely said from day to day, that the Governor had brought this suit against the Southern Railroad Company. The Governor never brought any suit. The Southern Railway Co. brought suit against the North Carolina Railroad and against the Governor and the Attorney-General. The suit was simply to set up the lease and to declare it valid as between the Southern Railroad and the North Carolina Railroad. The Southern is really getting nothing except a declaration by the Court that they are entitled to what they already have. Even to get this we have compelled them to pay all the costs and have saved the State a large amount of money.

"The decree which they will get does not in any way interfere with the rights of the people or of the legislature to annul the ninety-nine year lease by legislation. It is still open for the legislature to pass a license law or to take any other measure looking towards compelling the Southern Railway to give up the ninety-nine year lease. The next legislature can do anything that could have been done by the last legislature. The compromise of the lease case does not in the least affect the power of the legislature."

Reporter: "What could be the object of the Southern Railway in paying all of this money without getting anything for it? You say that what you give them they would get any way, that is a decree or judgment from Simonton. Their lawyers probably know this as well as you do, then why should they stand this loss and get nothing for it?

To this question Mr. Douglas and Col. Cook replied as follows:

"Well, the Governor agreed to withdraw certain penalty suits against A. B. Andrews. These were suits brought by the State against him to recover penalties incurred by him in refusing or failing to produce certain evidence. There is, and has been all the time, more or less doubt about recovering these penalties, and very great doubt as to the amount which would be recovered. The withdrawal of these suits is the only concession which the Governor makes to the Southern Railroad Company. It is possible that the managers of that Railroad are anxious to get their lease suit out of the way in the hope that it will help their securities. We do not know their motives in agreeing to take upon themselves all the expense of the litigation which they brought on. We do know that the compromise is a good one, and that the Southern Railway has been made to pay very dearly for its performances in this Simonton suit. We regard the result as a victory for the Governor.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company held Tuesday night in Raleigh the following resolution was introduced by John W. Graham, of Ridgeway, the president of the State Farmers' Alliance.

The resolution received the vote of every director present. It is as follows:

WHEREAS, It is represented to this Board that the suit in the United States Court of Equity wherein the Southern Railroad Company is the plaintiff and the North Carolina Railroad Company and others are defendants, can be settled by the payment of all the costs of the case by the plaintiff, the Southern Railroad Company, and,

WHEREAS, Such settlement does not in any way affect or impair the rights of the State to adopt any policy that may be determined upon by its Legislature with regard to the ownership, management and operation of domestic railroads by foreign or non-resident corporations, it is therefore,

RESOLVED, That the attorney for the North Carolina Railroad Company are hereby authorized to take such steps as will end the above mentioned litigation upon the terms herein before indicated, the material portion of said terms of settlement being as follows, to-wit:

The Southern pay $3,500 for defendants costs in lease suit, and pay all other costs including master's fee, and to submit papers to Court without argument on part of defendants, and without appeal.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH

Pain-Killer.

A Medicine Chest in Itself.
Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for
CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.
25 and 50 cent Bottles.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
PERRY DAVIS'

FREE TRIAL TO ANY HONEST MAN

THE FOREMOST MEDICAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD IN THE CURE OF WEAK MEN MAKES THIS OFFER.

HAPPY MARRIAGE, HEALTH, ENERGY AND LONG LIFE.

In all the world today—in all the history of the world—no doctor or institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, of Buffalo, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.

So much deception has been practised in advertising that this grand old company now makes a startling offer.

They will send their magically effective appliance and a month's course of restorative remedies positively on trial, without expense, to any reliable man.

Not a dollar need be paid until results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's **Appliance and Remedies** have been talked of and written about till every man has heard of them.

The highest medical authorities in the world have lately commended them.

They possess marvelous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain.

They create vigor, healthy tissue, new life.

They stop drains that sap the energy.

They cure all effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Failure impossible; age no barrier.

This "Trial Without Expense" offer is limited to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C.O.D. scheme nor deception; no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and refer to their offer in this paper.

WHO THE PATRIOTS ARE.

The Masses of the People in America are for Cuba's Freedom—How the Bondholders View This Matter.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:

In these times of political excitement it may be well to look at the rationality of our national as well as our international affairs. That the Cubans have suffered outrageously by Spanish deception, oppression, savagery, and brutality, there can be but little doubt even among the least informed men.

There is a well developed sentiment among the American people, that bonds, held here and elsewhere are the chains that oppress. The holders of bonds are always ready to combine to make their bonds valuable. If free Cuba would make the bonds more valuable the bondholders would favor free Cuba. On the other hand, if the enslavement of the Cubans make bonds a safer investment then they are in favor of being enslaved, and all their power is exerted in that direction. Consequently no moral support can reasonably be expected from bond holders of any country, with a few personal exceptions. The middle and poorer classes are the patriots as a rule. At present these classes in the United States feel their sense of justice so outraged by the actions of Spain in regard to Cuba and the United States that they are ready to risk their lives in the cause of justice to Cuba. This is the kind of patriotism that is pure and holy. There is no miserly, sordid motive in this, and who will say that these men are not serving Christ, who taught the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man—a doctrine that makes all men free and equal before the law.

Now I ask is this not a peculiar situation: For the past twenty years this country labored and business has been oppressed, causing idleness, starvation and intense suffering; the poor getting poorer and the rich richer, with the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, speculation by public servants has existed to an alarming extent. For Cuba—ex-Confederates and Union soldiers, Democrats and Republicans, Populists and Prohibitionists, native and foreign born citizens, will organize in one grand army and demand freedom. Now methinks it would be a sight that would stir the spirits of Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln, to see this grand army unite and go to the polls and vote for their freedom and the welfare of the country, before we become as oppressed as is poor Cuba. Is it possible that they cannot see, or do they look through the green glass of partisan prejudice? They all want a good government just as much as we do, Mr. Editor, and can they not unite and all work together, and have what they desire? If they had done so twenty years ago, it is not likely that we should have had the Maine disaster nor suffered the loss of millions of dollars to our commercial and individual interests in Cuba, with the past few years.

S. L WOOD,
Marion, Iowa.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

HONORABLE CO-OPERATION.

With the Free Silver Forces Desirable—But the Ransom Machine Will be Against It.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., MARCH 21, '98

EDITOR CAUCASIAN.—I have it in mind to write you a little letter for publication, but guess it is of no use as you are doing so much better than I could advise. Anyway I want to congratulate you upon the wise course you have taken in regard to the coming campaign.

Certainly we can do nothing less than to propose to co-operate with free silver Democrats since our wants in that particular are the same as they profess to want. But the great trouble is that while the rank and file of the free silver element of Democrats want free silver, yet judging from the action of their bosses in the last campaign and also in their recent State convention, they will not allow them to co operate with us honorably and legitimately or do anything else that tends to patriotism. The tenor of the last address rendered by the Democratic State Executive Committee is just as different from that of Bryan and Jones as if they were two separate and distinct parties.

So, taking this in consideration it looks very much like co-operation will be a failure, because we are a factor in this State and Nation which are entitled to some recognition, and while we are anxious for co-operation, if done right, yet the Populist of old Orange do not propose, as they have outlined, to enroll under the banner of Democrats. It is a very strange and serious spectacle that confronts every honest Populist in North Carolina to-day.

The Democratic party of this State very well remember how utterly helpless and dependent they were in '96, and seem not to be satisfied with their failure then, but come again in the beginning of this, another campaign, and in the face of what their National candidate for President and Chairman of the Executive Committee say, and make another start to shirk the cause which they profess to espouse, still deeper into the depths of failure. We cannot notice any such terms of co operation as was offered in '96. In fact such would be almost an insult, and all that is left for us to do is to propose or accept fair co-operation, and any failure on their part to do either, then let us ignore them and stand fast by our principles which were born of real necessity and which are so immortal that it will be but a short while before they are law.

W. E. LINDSAY.

P. P. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Called to Meet in Raleigh April 5th, 1898, by Chairman Fountain.

TARBORO, N. C., March 19, 1898. —A meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Peoples Party is hereby called to meet at the Yarborough House, in Raleigh on April 5th; at 5 o'clock, p. m.

W. E. FOUNTAIN,
State Ch'mn P. P. Ex. Com.

Cleveland Indorses McKinley's Course.

PRINCETON, N. J., Mar. 26.—After the Yale-Princeton debate last night ex-President Cleveland was asked his opinion of the present Cuban situation. In reply, he said; "I think the government at Washington is pursuing exactly the right course. It could do nothing else and maintain the national honor."

Further than this he would not commit himself.

THEIR--- SUCCESS.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s successes have become a household word. Why? The answer is simple. They are men with the courage of their convictions. **Originators, not imitators.** Their methods, like themselves, are in harmony with the people and the times. New and up to date. Among the legions of miscalled experts and legitimate specialists they stand to-day with clean hands in the front rank of respectable professionalism as acknowledged originators of the new and now widely adopted method of treating chronic and complicated disorders.

Their reputation rests not on the cheap, transparent platform of purchased testimony, but on a long list of cured patients, visible local witnesses of their skill. As physicians of business and social status in the community they pledge a complete course of treatment and ultimate cure by the "Hathaway method," unabridged, and at prices within the reach of all.

They are regular graduates in medicine from some of the best medical colleges in the world, and hold licenses to practice from different State Boards of Health. They conduct their business on a strictly professional basis, promising nothing but what they can fulfill, and do not adopt the many fake and fraudulent methods that many doctors and so-called specialists in offering free prescriptions, cheap medicines and C. O. D. fakes in order to obtain a few dollars from their unfortunate victims.

If a sufferer from any wasting disease, disordered blood, nervous collapse, or loss of mental vigor, kidney or urinary difficulty, hydrocele, pimples, piles, varicocele, rupture, unnatural discharges, stricture, rheumatism, catarrh, female weakness or any disease peculiar to your sex, it will pay you to investigate this original Hathaway method.

The secret of the great treatment is yours for the mere asking. Why hesitate?

Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ So. Broad St. Atlanta, Ga.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh. Free, 64 page booklet, by writing us and mentioning this paper.

DURHAM FERTILIZER COMPANY

DURHAM, N. C.

MANUFACTURES THE . . . . . BEST AND HIGHEST GRADES OF

FERTILIZERS

For the Tobacco Trade.

Don't plant Tobacco without using Durham Fertilizer. It is the Best.

We are the Farmers' Friend.
Lowest Prices, Quality Considered.

GENERAL NEWS.

EX SENATOR "Jo" Blackburn is seriously ill at Washington. He suffered a paralytic stroke Friday and his friends are greatly alarmed at his condition.

Seven Persons Cremated.

ABERCROMBIE, N. D., March 26.—The house of Edward Hansman, at Kent, Minn., was burned early this morning, and Hansman, his wife and five children perished in the flames. The bodies were all recovered, but burned almost beyond recognition.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 26.—Isaac Paylor, colored, has been convicted of murder in the county court of Mecklenburg, and sentenced to be hanged May 20th. Paylor, with his wife, came to Mecklenburg from North Carolina about four months ago. The couple had had frequent quarrels, and on the night of January 21st his wife disappeared. On February the 21st, in a field adjoining the farm where Paylor worked, there was found a naked body, except the head and neck, which had been almost devoured by buzzards. The body was proven to be that of Delia Paylor. Paylor was arrested, charged with the murder, and at his trial it was proven that he had beaten his wife to death with a heavy cudgel on the night of January 21.

Murder Committed by Burglars.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 27.—Firemen responding to an alarm at an early hour this morning found the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Briley, white, and Robert Wilkinson, colored, in a store which was being rapidly destroyed by fire. The bodies, however, were gotten out without being marred by flames. All were horribly mutilated, the instruments of death—two heavy hatchets and a meat knife—being found on the floor.

Mr. Briley was struck from behind, as two large wounds back of the ear attested. Mrs. Briley had five wounds on her head and her throat was cut from ear to ear. The head of the negro was crushed in. Mr. Briley was the proprietor of the store and it is believed that robbery was the motive.

SPAIN SECURES A BIG LOAN.

Her Own Bank to Furnish $40,000,000, Secured by Treasury Bonds.

MADRID, March 24.—It was announced this evening that the Bank of Spain is to lend the Spanish government 200,000,000 pesetas ($40,000,000), guaranteed by the new treasury bonds.

LONDON, March 24.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Cabinet decided yesterday evening to create treasury bonds to the amount of 200,000,000 pesetas upon the guarantee of the Bank of Spain.

Patriotic Movement in Spain.

MADRID, March 27.—The latest intelligence from the United States has occasioned a great patriotic movement throughout Spain. A large number of persons have announced their intention to give up a day's pay for services in order to raise a fund to purchase a warship. A committee, over which the Bishop of Madrid will preside, has been organized to receive subscriptions. Special theatrical performances are announced, the receipts of which are to be devoted to this purpose.

The Duke of Veragua, who knows President McKinley personally, is reported as saying:

"President McKinley does not inspire me with confidence. He thinks himself the first statesman in the world. He is proud and vain, and his great vanity makes him believe himself a Napoleon, when, in reality, he is an ignorant sulter."

N. C. Maps, 1898, postpaid 75c.

Contains an alphabetical list of post-offices in State, with population.

World Maps, $1.75.

Agents Wanted. Liberal Commission.

$100 per month made selling our 1,000 page Encyclopedia.

$2.90 cash. **$3.40 ON TIME.**

Sent to any address, if recommended by three prominent men in your town for $1.00 cash, balance at 50c. per month.

ACME PUBLISHING CO., RALEIGH, N. C.

Reference: CAUCASIAN.

Why Not be Cured?

If you have Consumption, Bronchitis, or Disordered Liver, why not take Judge Geo. E. Hunt's

Consumption, Bronchitis and Liver Cure?

It is acknowledged to be the best remedy in the United States for all lung troubles.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address,

JUDGE GEO. E. HUNT, Lexington, N. C.

Educational Bureau,

RALEIGH. N. C.,

Secures positions for teachers for reasonable charge.

Recommends competent teachers to schools and families free of charge.

Write for particulars. No harm to learn our work.

We also have a department of school furniture and supplies, and can furnish anything needed in this line at lowest possible prices.

Our exhibit at the present State Fair was awarded a medal.

Goods and prices guaranteed.

Correspondence invited.

CHARLES J. PARKER, Manager.

Large Loans . . .

On Life Insurance Policies in Standard English and American Companies.

Ten per cent. more than the companies themselves loan on the same policies at lower rates.

Write or enquire . . . .

PHILLIP WILLIAMS AVIRETT,

Investing Agent English-American Loan and Trust Co.,

Citizens National Bank Building,

RALEIGH, N. C.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S NEPHEW

WHEN WORN OUT NOTHING HELPED HIM LIKE

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

To be born a Harrison has been, in this county, as with the Pitt family of Prime Ministers in England, to turn instinctively toward politics and public life.

Two Presidents of the United States, a Governor of Virginia, who was also a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a member of Congress for several years—all within four generations, father to son, has but one parallel in this country and few abroad.

Mr. John Scott Harrison, Jr., nephew of ex-President Harrison, whose hard, telling campaign work in the Southwest showed the strong family gift, sends the following appreciative estimate of Paine's celery compound as an ideal restorative for the body and brain when either are excessively used:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28, 1898.
Wells, Richardson & Co.:

Gentlemen—It gives me pleasure to say that Paine's celery compound has proved of inestimable benefit to me at different times, when labors incident to my work and the nervous strain following ardious work in campaigns had taxed me physically. With the thousands of other mental workers, who have been benefited by it, I can recommend it as a great restorative and builder.

Yours truly,
JOHN SCOTT HARRISON, Jr.

Paine's celery compound is the one means regarded sufficiently effective by conscientious physicians to be relied on in case of debility arising from whatever cause, and to counteract the strain of unexpected, prolonged work and excitement. It is the only remedy prepared under the eyes of the medical profession, and in strict accordance with the directions of a physician of acknowledged ability.

No ordinary help, no well meaning but unprofessional concoction, sarsaparilla or blood purifier can do what Paine's celery compound is able to accomplish: cure men and women of such serious disease as kidney troubles, liver complaints and dyspepsia, or permanently drive away—and there's the point that no sufferer should lose sight of—permanently drive out the system, rheumatism, neuralgia and all skin affections.

Nerves and brain can be worked out. This is the condition of thousands fo exhausted nervous systems that have been almost worked to death in school, counting rooms, factories and stores. Shaky nerves, flabby muscles, muddy complexion and the general appearance of weariness and pain tell the story of exhaustion. Persistent headaches go with nervous debility. That terrible throbbing of the heart comes from a wretched condition of the nervous system.

The sure way to get back to perfect health of body and brain is to regulate and nourish the nerves by means of Paine's celery compound. It is a searching cure for all disease that indicate vitiated blood. It builds up the strength and replaces used-up parts by new, vigorous tissues.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation, Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211.

Do You Want A PIANO That Will Please

The EVERETT PIANO.

Has a reputation second to none, and while it is necessary for the dealer to charge more for it than you are asked to pay many other makes, you get an instrument the extra value of which fully justifies the additional outlay.

If not for sale by local dealers, address,

THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,

CINCINNATI NEW YORK CHICAGO

THE KEELEY CURE

Do You Know What it Does?

It relieves a person of all desire for strong drink or drugs, restores his nervous system to its normal condition, and reinstates a man to his home and business.

For full particulars, address either of the following institutes:

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Greensboro, N. C.
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 905 E. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 1118 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Children's Corner

McKOY, N. C., March, 19, 1898.

MR. EDITOR: As I have not seen any more letters from McKoy I will write again. I am going to school now to Prof. G. I. Smith, formerly of Roseboro, but moved to Johnson county. I think he is an excellent teacher.

I will answer Miss Nannie A. Reynold's question.

The word "scholar" is found in the following places in the Bible: First Chron. 25:8 Mal. 2:12.

I will answer and ask the other cousins some questions.

It was General Reed, of Pennsylvania, who said, "I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am the Queen of England is not rich enough to buy me."

Gold was discovered in California in 1848.

John Tyler was the first accidental President.

The condor is the largest bird of flight, and leaves his home one hundred miles distant twice a day to secure his food.

Of what President was it said that "if his soul were turned inside out, not a spot could be found upon it?"

What President was called "Old Rough and Ready?"

What General arose from a sick bed to lead his troops into a battle in which he was killed?

When was the University of Chapel Hill regularly opened for the reception of students, and who was the first student to enter?

Where in the Bible is the word "school" found?

I will close by saying hurrah for THE CAUCASIAN, it is getting better every week.

Your little Friend,
VARA LEE.

HOBTON, N. C., March 15, '97.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.—It is again I take pleasure in writing to your paper.

My papa takes your paper yet, and I enjoy reading it very much, especially the Childrens Corner.

I don't go to school now but hope to start soon. I have'nt much news to tell the dear little cousins this time. I do enjoy writing to the Children's Corner so much.

My last letter was successful and I hope my second one will be too.

I will ask the children some questions.

How long did Christ work in the ministry?

When did paper money become legal in value to gold?

How many Presidents served only one term?

When was the first iron steamship built?

When did President Taylor die and who succeeded him?

Where did President Harrison die and how long did he serve as President?

When and where was the first newspaper published?

I will close by saying much success to THE CAUCASIAN and its noble editor.

Your true friend,
TEMPIE BRITT.

HOBTON, N. C., March 15, '98.

MY DEAR COUSINS.—This is my first attempt to write to your paper. My papa takes your paper. I enjoy reading the Children's Corner.

I am a little boy nine years old and go to school at Beaver Dam Academy. I like my teacher very much. My teacher's name is Mr. Lonzo Jackson. He is a very kind teacher. We haven't a full school yet, but hope to have more students next week.

This is my first visit to your paper, and if this escapes the waste basket I may come again.

Your dear little friend,
EDDIE BRITT.

FURNISHING THE HOME.

The Very Essence of Elegance Lies in the Simplicity of Arrangement.

"There is no idea more wantonly erroneous than that it requires a liberal expenditure of money to have a comfortable and artistic home," writes Edward W. Bok in the April Ladies' Home Journal. "The very essence of elegance lies in simplicity. It is not art to make a parlor the duplicate of an exhibition room in a furniture store. That simply calls for an outlay of money and a failure to exercise taste. There is no tone to such a room—no air of repose, no comfort, no individuality. It speaks for what it is: an exhibition. True art in furnishing is found in allowing a home to slowly develop under the tastes of those who live in it—the adoption of an idea here, another there. The development of taste requires time and cultivation. No house worth living in can be complete at one time. A home of comfort unfolds itself, so to speak, and unfolds slowly. True improvement comes in this way, and only in this way. Young married people cannot bear this fact in mind too strongly when furnishing their homes."

A bright little Kansas girl, whose papa is a "Free Silver" man was sneeringly asked if she knew what was meant by "16 to 1." The little one didn't know a bit, but she was going to 'tend like she did; so quick as a flash she said:

"Well, I'm pretty sure it means there's going to be sixteen Populists to every 'bold bug' Republican."

That little girl will grow up, and she will be apt to keep up the reforms her parents began.

It surprises many visitors to the Chicago World's Fair to find that of all the blood-purifiers, Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the only one on exhibition. The reason is that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a standard remedy, and not a patent medicine, or secret nostrum.

ACETYLENE GAS.

The Light of The Future.

Why not be independent and own your own little gas plant which will give four times more light than ordinary gas or electric lights at one-half the cost? Applicable for use in churches, stores, factories, hotels, residences and country homes; safer than ordinary gas or kerosene lamps. Approved by all the Boards of Underwriters throughout the United States. We want a first class agent in every town. Write for catalogue and prices.

The Acetylene Gas Machine Co.,
Akron, Ohio.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE OBSERVANCE OF EASTER.

The Discrepency in Computing the Date was not Corrected Until 1752.

"The observance of Easter dates back to about the year 68, at which time there was much contention among the Eastern and Western churches as to what day the festival should be observed. It was finally ordained at the Council of Nice in the year 325 that it must be observed throughout the Christian world on the same day. The decision settled that Easter should be kept upon the Sunday first after the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month; but no general conclusion was arrived at as to the cycle by which the festival was to be regulated, and some churches adopted one rule and some another. This diversity of usage was put an end to, and the Roman rule making Easter the first Sunday after the fourteenth day of the calendar moon was established in England in 669. After nine centuries a discrepency in the keeping of Easter was caused by the authorities of the of English Church declining to adopt the reformation of the Gregorian Calendar in 1582. The difference was settled in 1752 by the adoption of the rule which makes Easter Day always the first Sunday after the full moon which appears on or next after the twenty-first day of March. If the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter is the Sunday after."—April Ladies' Home Journal.

HARD COMMON SENSE.

Let all Christians and Patriots Co Operate Against the Devil and His Allies.

Waseca (Minn.) Herald.]

We hope to see the proper committees of the State make an honest effort to secure the co-operation of all anti-monopolists at a very early day. We suggest the calling of a convention at Dodge Center, on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, for this Congressional district.

Let every patriot put aside all selfish ambition, all party worship and idolatry, and join in a hearty effort to overthrow the power of the combined trusts and corporations now in control of the government by means of the name of the republican party. The people must unite. "If a house be divided against itself it cannot stand."

If any man has a greater desire for the flesh pots of Egypt (his old party) than for the overthrow of "Hannaism," he will as a matter of course, oppose all efforts that do not tend to build up and perpetuate his political idol—a party name. If the anti-monopoly forces are wise they will get together at an early day.

The politicians and newspapers of the gold combine are making every effort to divide and distract the people who oppose them. Will the anti-monopolists be foolish enough to be thus imposed upon and destroyed?

Summer Homes' Folder, 1898.

Mr. W. A. Turk, General Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway, is collecting information for Summer Homes' Folder for the ensuing summer, giving the names of proprietors, post office addresses, at or near what station, conveyance used, number of guests, terms per day, week and month. This information will be printed in an attractive form and a large edition published and distributed by the various agents of this immense system throughout all sections of the country. Persons contemplating taking boarders for the ensuing summer are requested to apply to the nearest railroad agent for blank to be filled out, giving the above information, and forward at once to W. A. Turk, Gen. Pass. Agt. Washington, D. C., so that it may reach him not later than April the first.

Many people with the notion that nature ought to take care of herself, allow a cough to plague them for weeks and months. Whereas, if nature were assisted with a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the cure might be effected in a very few days.

Will Vote Right if Taught Right.

Mr. Evans Hall in a letter to the Progressive Farmer, says:

"The people of this county will vote right if taught right. Now, to the newspapers of this State that are for silver and opposed to every kind of trust and monopoly, speak out at once and let the people know the side you are on. I want the silver Populists, Democrats and Republicans to stand united and save this country from the money power. The gold standard and the monopoly need to win but one more victory to become supreme. I hear Democrats say that the News and Observer belongs to the railroads. I hope that it is a mistake. The battle is on. Let the people hear from you. We ought to cooperate in every Congressional district in this State. What do you think of this, newspapers? Speak out. No man need surrender his party convictions, but strive to overthrow a common enemy. Let us unite and not say hard things of each other. Our only danger is in division. If we are in earnest we must have harmony. The policy of our foes is to divide us and then conquer us. Let us stand firm.

I think Senator Marion Butler is doing more good for reform than any man in the United States, and the people are finding it out. Let's get up and hustle.

The North Carolina Society in Washington City.

Washington Star.]

There was an enthusiastic meeting of the North Carolina Society at Confederate Veterans' Hall, 11th and E streets northwest, last night. Dr. Walter C. Murphy is President of the society. There was an interesting program. Those taking part were: Miss Anderson, Mr. W. W. Hunt, Miss Annie Hester, Mrs. Bumgardner, Miss Maragret Haywood, Miss Worthington, Miss Johanna Anderson, Miss Jennie Haywood, Mr. S. E. Sheetz, Miss Edna Bishop and Miss Alma Ebert. Among those present were Mrs. Butler, mother of Senator Marion Butler. The meeting closed with dancing the Virginia reel.

The Peoples Party National Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the merican people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and products.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provision for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question

PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party platform of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 13th day of August, 1896 hereby reaffirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city or St. Louis, July 22, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; and the election law passed by the General Assembly of 1895 meets our hearty endorsement and approval; and we hereby pledge the Peoples Party to the policy of upholding the principle of free and honest elections provided for in said election law, and warn the voters of the State against the threats which have been made to repeal the same.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The act of the last General Assembly restoring the right of local self-government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people in the respective counties, and safe-guards therein provided, meets with our hearty approval, and we pledge the Peoples Party to the continued support and maintenance of that legislation, and warn the voters of the necessity of preventing injurious changes in that act, and of the danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

LEGAL TENDER MONEY.

We favor the exercise by the State of North Carolina of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coins of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be inforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the last General Assembly.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party members of the last General Assembly has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interests of the tax payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision. We think that the committee on education of the next General Assembly should invite and secure, as far as possible, the co-operation of the leading teachers and educators of the State in framing and perfecting the school law.

JUDICIARY.

Our judiciary should be lifted above the plane of partisan politics.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED.

We condemn the Democratic administration in North Carolina for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws of the State now on our statute books, and call the attention of the people to the fact that official action in this regard is in harmony with the ultra anti-trust sentiment heretofore and now being expressed by the leaders of the Democratic party.

RAILROADS.

We favor the establishment [t able and low freight rates and charges for products shipped from North Carolina as will enable shippers and producers to realize at least a fair remuneration after costs of such shipments have been deducted.

We call especial attention to the possibilities of the trucking industry in Eastern North Carolina, an industry which, but for the extortionate tariffs of the common carrier, would increase an hundred fold carrying with it the greatest prosperity to that highly favored section it has ever known.

We earnestly recommend to our State Railroad Commission that they use all the powers they have to bring about such reductions; and especially that they urge before the Inter-State Commerce Commission all complaints of extortion and discrimination with such vigor and continuity that should they fail to secure remedial action by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all the people would know where to place the responsibility for existing outrages; and if their facilities for fighting the battles of the people before the Inter-State Commerce Commission are inadequate for that purpose, that they make recommendations to the General Assembly of amendments to existing laws, to the end that low and fairer rates may be established, both in the State and Inter-State jurisdictions.

Resolved, That we recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

FREE PASSES.

We favor a law forbidding the giving of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interest of the State amounting to the large sum of $3,000,000 invested in good paying property yielding an income were sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that some mysterious power has prevented an investigation through the proper legal channels, of the transaction, which was universally condemned by the press of the State and all classes of our citizens, when it first became known. We therefore demand that the next General Assembly fully investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interest of the State may be fully protected as far as it can be done, such legislative action shall be taken as to counteract, as far as possible, this unwise and secret transaction.

REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and defendants rich foreign corporations, on application of of defendants, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its practical operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to poor suitors, and therefore should be condemned. We demand, therefore, that the next General Assembly shall pass such a general statute on this subject as to take from such corporations doing business in this State the privileges of carrying on business in North Carolina and with drawing the protection of the State extended to their business, if they persist in escaping the jurisdiction of our courts when claims are sought to be enforced against them therein.

We advocate such legislation as will insure a just listing and taxation of all evidences of debt, and make an equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

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Southern Railroad.

(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE)

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect Feb. 27, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH DAILY:

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—Limited train from Goldsboro to Chattanooga, Tenn, via Salisbury, Morganton, Hot Springs and Knoxville. Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with the Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled, limited, train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate station; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail" for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville and at Charlotte without sleeping car for Augusta.

11:45 a. m., daily—Solid train Greensboro to Goldsboro.

Connects at Selma for Wilson, Rocky Mount, Tarboro, Richmond, Washington and Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson and Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday at Goldsboro for Newberne and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

NORFOLK AND GREENSBORO.

4:05 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points for North and South and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad, At Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville Tenn., Cincinnatti and Western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville Athens, Atlanta and all points South. Sleeping Cars Norfolk to Greensboro]

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Chattanooga, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

4:05 p. m., daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

GREENSBORO AND GOLDSBORO.

11:37 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—From Goldsboro and intermediate sections.

LOCAL.

1:40 a. m., daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

9:00 p. m., daily except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

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A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

To take effect Sunday Oct. 24, 1897.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

STATIONS.		1 Mixed Frt and Pass Tues. Thrs and Sat A. M.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunday P. M.
W Lv	Goldsboro*	7 10	3 20
W	Bests	s 7 43	s 3 40
W	LaGrange*	s 8 06	s 3 49
W	Falling Creek	s 8 26	s 4 00
W	Kinston*	s 9 14	s 4 12
	Caswell	f 9 28	f 4 21
Ar Lv	Dover†	s 9 43 / 10 15	s 4 30
W	Core Creek	s 10 40	s 4 42
	Tuscarora	s 11 15	f 4 54
	Clark's	f 11 31	f 5 00
W Ar Lv	Newbern*	12 05 / s 1 30	s 5 15 / s 5 25
	Riverdale	s 2 12	f 5 50
	Croatan	s 2 20	f 5 53
	Havelock	s 2 43	s 6 05
W	Newport*	s 3 12	s 6 18
	Wildwood	3 25	f 6 24
	Atlantic	f 3 31	f
Ar Lv	Morehead City*	s 3 46 / s 3 51	s 6 37 / 6 42
	Atlantic Hotel		
W Ar	M. City Depot*	4 01	6 50

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.		Passenger Daily except Sunday. A. M.	2 Mixed frt and Pass. Mon. Wed and Fri. P. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 05	8 00
W	Bests	s 11 43	s 7 20
W	LaGrange*	s 10 32	s 6 50
W	Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 6 20
W	Kinston*	s 10 12	s 6 00
	Caswell	f 10 00	f 5 18
Lv Ar	Dover†	s 9 52	s 5 00 / s 4 20
W	Core Creek	s 9 40	s 4 00
	Tuscarora	f 9 30	s 3 38
	Clark's	f 9 22	f 3 20
Lv Ar	Newbern*	s 9 10 / s 8 57	P. M. s 2 50 / s 10 47
	Riverdale	f 8 37	s 10 10
	Croatan	f 8 29	s 10 00
	Havelock	s 8 20	s 9 40
W	Newport*	s 8 06	s 9 06
	Wildwood	f 7 59	f 8 47
	Atlantic	f 7 55	f 8 38
Lv Ar	Morehead City*	s 7 47 / s 7 42	s 8 20 / 8 15
	Atlantic Hotel		
Lv	M. City Depot	7 25 A. M.	7 50. A. M.

W.—Water stations. f.—Stop on Signal *—Telegraph stations. †—Passing point. s.—Regular stops.

S. L. DILL, Supt.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES. AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.		No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43	....	.....	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	....	.....	.....
Lv Tarboro	12 12	...	....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount,	12 52	10 35	....	5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 06	11 16	....	6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00	...	....	.....	.....
Lv Fayetteville	4 40	1 14	...	.....	.....
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25	....	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.			
Lv Goldsboro	.....	.....	....	7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia	.....	.....	....	8 26	4 16
Ar Wilmington	.....	.....	....	9 30	5 45
				A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		
Lv Florence	8 45	8 15	.....	.....
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	10 20	.....	.....
Lv Selma	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Ar Wilson	1 42	12 10	.....	.....
			P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington	.....	.....	7 15	9 35
Lv Magnolia	.....	.....	8 55	10 59
Lv Goldsboro	.....	.....	10 10	11 58
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 43
Ar Rocky Mount,	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 20
Lv Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount,	2 33	12 53	.....	.....
Ar Weldon	3 39	1 44	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m,. arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m.

Trains on Washington Branch leaves Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 6:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:15 a. m., and 4:10 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

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SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R. R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 05am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 39pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†3 46pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†11 10am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 34pm
Sanford	3 35am	5 03pm
So. Pines	4 22am	5 55pm
Hamlet	5 10am	6 53pm
Wadesboro,	5 54am	8 11pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Wilmington	*12 05pm	
Charlotte	*8 50am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 10am	*10 47pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		*8 00pm
Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 10am
Greenwood	10 36am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 06am	1 40am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Ar Winder	1 59pm	4 30am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 42pm
Lv Athens	3 16pm	11 21pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 03am
Clinton	*6 34pm	*2 55am
Ar Columbia C. N. & L. R. R		*7 45am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 25pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 23pm	8 15am
Ar Wilmington	*12 30pm	
So. Pines	*12 14am	9 20am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*11 35am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*1 00pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†3 50pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†11 10am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*3 00pm
Richmond A. C. L.	8 20am	6 50pm
Washington,